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John M. Miller,
GENERAL NEWS DEALER

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING MARCH 14, 1887 PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARLANDS ON THE DEAD.

E SCENE IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Purple Draped Out as For a May Day Festival—No Sign of Crape in the Building—The Funeral Sermon—Incidents of Beecher's Life.

W YORK, March 13.—The church on ery street, Brooklyn, made famous hout the civilized world by the late ry Ward Beecher, and the scene of his re- ble triumphs of eloquence and oratory, presented a more joyous and gay ap- ce than it did today. It was decorated as for a May-day festival instead of the ion of Plymouth's late pastor's funeral . The chief decorations of the church the body lay in state had been bright- by the addition of freshly-cut roses, and ht of the platform and the small desk served as a pulpit, was also one mass of tiful roses, lilies, smilax and ferns. Not a of crape could be seen anywhere, and even ladies seemed to have conformed to their ected friend's love for cheerfulness, by ap- ance in their brightest costumes. The edi- was crowded to its fullest capacity, and all the isles were choked up, the people crowded the platform steps, almost to the of the preacher. Rev. S. B. Holliday, cher's assistant, who is at present in charge the church, assisted the Rev. Dr. Lyman tt in the conducting of the services. tt spoke for over one hour, and the atten- of the audience was only broken by the sional sobbing of some of the church bers.

The evening services in Plymouth church, klyn, were remarkable from the fact that rgyman of almost every denomination were nt, and spoke in eulogy of the late Henry Beecher. The building was crowded to , and the vestibules utterly ssible both in front and rear, during the services many e fainted and more than one remained ere they swooned, and could not be carried t. Rev. H. S. Holliday conducted the ser- on and read the following letter from Rev. McGlynn, the deposed president of St. Ste- n's church:

EW YORK, March 13, 1887.—To the Rev. and ble Mr. Holliday: I regret very much that I cannot present this evening at the meeting in Ply- uth church, to honor the memory of the great and to condole for the irreparable loss. I , therefore, content myself with saying in writing that I should be glad to say fully in speech. It is a sign of the ning of a better day for which the has so long yearned, that such a meeting ld be possible, and that you and yours should earnestly desire the presence of a clergyman of a church which seems so remote—and too many say—so antagonistic to yours. Foremost in work of hastening the coming of the better day the great man whose death we mourn, and whose work we give thanks. Rev. H. S

SUNDAY IN MACON.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER IN TYBEE

Bob Glover Bats His Wife Almost to Death—Escapes to the Swamp City Court Cases Set for Trial—The State Fair—Diamond Joe Raffled Off Etc., Etc.

MACON, Ga., March 8.—[Special.]—Last night Bob Glover, who is one of those worthless dwellers in Tybee, became terribly enraged because his wife was late in returning from a house to which she had taken some washing. On her return he began abusing her and charging her with all sorts of mischief, and finally began beating her with a stick. The screams of the poor woman attracted the attention of neighbors, who went to the rescue. By the time assistance reached her the unfortunate wife was nearly beaten to death.

The police were called and appeared on the scene, but Bob became frightened at what he had done, and fled toward the Ocmulgee swamp.

The woman is reported as doing very well today. Bob will probably perambulate to some other section, secure another wife, and repeat his past history.

CITY COURT.

Cases Set for Trial During the Coming Week.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The following cases have been set for trial in city court during the coming week:

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

H. S. Holder vs. Mayor and Council of Macon.
E. R. Roberts vs. Fire Insurance company, of Philadelphia.
M. L. Rogers vs. Mrs. Loula Rogers.
W. H. Jones vs. J. E. Flanders.
J. E. Theis vs. F. A. Faulkner, Jr.
Willingham & Patterson vs. G. W. Holmes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

F. A. Faulkner, Jr., vs. J. E. Theis.
Benjamin Jackson vs. C. H. Hutchings.
Michael Davis vs. Caleb McKinney, administrator.
Lee Davis vs. W. L. Henry.
F. B. Gartrell vs. J. J. Clay.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Rodgers, Worsham & Co. vs. R. F. Hamlin.
Panell & Kintchen vs. J. E. Ellis.
Robt. Coleman vs. Braswell.
W. F. Morton vs. W. H. Jones.
C. Aultman & Co. vs. Hatcher & Co.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

Campbell & Jones vs. W. F. Cannon.
Coleman & Ray vs. R. C. Wilson.
Alex Thomas vs. Geo. Lumpkin.
S. Levy & Co. vs. Fried & Hecht.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Flanders Bros. vs. Addie Bryant, et al.
Executors of A. J. Lane vs. Henderson and wife.
Alex Holsenback vs. G. M. Davis.

The criminal docket will be taken up Monday, March 21st.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Prize Drill Still Growing in Interest—The Preparations.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The prize drill that has been arranged under the auspices of the Second Georgia battalion, is growing in interest. The three home companies are drilling away for dear life. The Southern Cadets will miss anything from a dime show to a three-dollar opera rather than miss a drill night at the armory. The company is made up of young men who are enthusiastically devoted to the cause, and it promises to cut out some warm work for its competitors during the prize drill.

The Floyd Rifles are also getting down to business, as are the Volunteers, and a finer looking set of citizen soldiers would be hard to find.

The Milledgeville Cadets have selected Miss Marwood Herty, one of the fairest of Georgia's daughters, for their sponser on that memorable occasion.

Whether or not any of the companies will attend the grand national drill at Washington, has not yet been decided. Col. C. M. Wiley, of the Second Georgia battalion, will be present, and probably a large number of Maconites besides.

THE STATE FAIR.

Special Premiums to Be Offered by Business Men.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—It is probable that the coming state fair will be the most successful one held since Huff's administration. The park is being put in firstclass order by Park Keeper Fennell and the buildings and grounds will be repaired and placed in fine shape for the fair.

Aside from the regular premium list, which is very liberal, a movement is on foot to secure special premiums from business men in the city. Aside from the patriotic principles which are supposed to exist in a latent state in the breasts of most men of business, the plan is a good one from a speculative view, inasmuch as the merchant or professional man has himself most extensively advertised in offering a premium. Colonel E. C. Greer, the secretary, says that quite a number of gentlemen have become interested in the scheme, and he is confident that the special list will be of large dimensions.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

A Flourishing Post of the Drummer Boys in Macon.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Since the founding of post B of the Travelers' Protective association some weeks ago, it is flourishing like a green bay tree. There are more than a hundred knights of the grip employed in Macon, and they all seem to take great interest in the welfare of the association. They meet Saturday nights at the Hotel Lanier, where Mr. Crawford has kindly placed at their disposal his elegant and spacious parlors, and their meetings are very harmonious. The association will hold a very important meeting on next Saturday night.

DIAMOND JOE RAFFLED.

Messrs. Wilder Bros. the Lucky Winners.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Last night at the Hotel Lanier, the raffling of Diamond Joe, the pacing horse, took place. There were one hundred chances at two dollars each, and the lucky winners were Messrs. Wilder Bros.

Diamond Joe has paced his mile in 2:40, and is regarded as one of the finest gaited animals in the city. He was one of the racers entered in several contests at the state fair last fall.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Spicy Specials and Savory Sayings Served in Sentences.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Lamar Williams, recently employed in the Central railroad shops, has accepted a position in the picture frame department with J. W. Burke & Co.

Messrs. William Robinson, general agent of the Michigan Grand Trunk railway, and John T. McCarthy, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, are at the Hotel Lanier.

The city is full of northern visitors, who are delighted with the fine climate of middle Georgia.

A sensational wedding is among next week's possibilities.

Cut worms are playing havoc with early vegetables these cool mornings.

The Methodist Orphan's Home will be located at the spot recently designated in these columns, and a twelve thousand dollar building will be erected.

A neat sign bearing the legend, "Whittle Grammar School" has been placed on the fence of the Newberry street school building. This is in memory of Colonel L. N. Whittle, many years of whose valued life were devoted to the educational interests of Macon.

Joe Ruhl's ice wagon was out today, and the spinal column of heavy winter has sustained an irreparable fracture.

Huhn, the boatman, fired up his little steamer and enjoyed a ride on the river this morning.

More complaints of flower stealing come in from the residence portion of the city. It really looks like a little concert of action between losers and purchasers, would put an end to this detestable thieving.

Street cars are running to the park Sundays, now, and many people avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a few hours in this quiet retreat.

Bishop Beckwith was announced as in the city yesterday, to confer deacon's orders on a member of St. Bartholmew church.

Bishop Key preached at the East Macon Methodist church, to a large congregation today.

PROVIDING FOR THE ORPHANS.

The Work Done by Father O'Brien in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Rev. Father O'Brien, in charge of St. Joseph's Male orphanage, has made his annual report to Bishop Becker. In the past eleven years seven hundred boys have been cared for, and only two of the number have died.

Eighty-two boys have been provided for during the year. Of these thirty-five were from Savannah, eighteen from Atlanta, nine from Augusta, five from Macon, three from Athens, three from Washington, two from Sharon, two from Griffin, one from Columbus, one from Milledgeville, one from Sparta, one from Darien, and one from Albany. Fifteen were received during the year: seven from Savannah, five from Augusta, two from Atlanta and one from Albany. During the year nine boys have been provided with places or returned to relatives, leaving at present 73 boys in the asylum, accredited as follows: Savannah, thirty-three; Atlanta, fifteen; Macon, two; Athens, three; Washington, three; Sharon, two; Griffin, two; Columbus, one; Milledgeville, one; Augusta nine; Darien one, and Albany one.

The receipts for the year were $5,456 57, of which $941.20 was from Atlanta. The expenses for the year were $5,166.49, leaving a balance of $290.08. This made the per capita expenses for ninety three persons $58.67. Among the Atlanta people who contributed to the support of the institution are Messrs. J. H. Mecaslin, R. D. Spalding, R. B. Ridley, E. P. Howell, R. H. Richards, L. J. Hill, J. C. Harris, R. H. Hill, L. P. Thomas, J. H. Goldsmith, J. W. Loyd, J. T. Cooper, John Keely, W. W. Haskell, George Hillyer, A. W. Hill, Joseph Thompson, E. H. Thornton, M. Kutz, E. P. Chamberlin, J. M. Wilson, Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, J. G. Thrower, J. M. Brown, H. Colquitt, C. Beermann, J. Haas, J. W. Stokes, M. Rich & Bro., H. W. Grady, R. F. Maddox, Judge Calhoun.

THE LEGAL DAY.

The March Term of Washington Superior Court.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., March 13.—[Special.] The March term of Washington superior court convened last Monday with Judge James K. Hines, presiding. The dispatch of business by the court is a noticeable feature, as well as the strict order that is maintained during its sittings. In a great majority of the cases Judge Hines is disqualified, and he was engaged this week in hearing those cases with which he had no connection and also the criminal docket. Next week Judge Samuel Lumpkin, of the Northern Circuit, will preside, disposing of the litigation in which the present judge is disqualified. The most important case tried this week was that of Robert McCarthy against the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia, asking for ten thousand dollars damages for injuries sustained in clearing away the wreck from the collision that occurred near Arm Hill, in this county, in 1884. The trial began Tuesday morning and did not end until 12 o'clock that night. The jury remained in their room the entire night, not returning a verdict until about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, giving the plaintiff twelve hundred dollars. There were no special important criminal offenses, all being misdemanor cases.

"AUNT SUSIE" AS A MATCH-MAKER.

Fond Hearts in Texas and Georgia Beat in Unison.

BLAKELY, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage occurred in Blakely on Sunday morning, THE CONSTITUTION contributing much to its consummation. Miss Mattie E. Gurr, grand-daughter of Mr. Sim W. McGlamery, sometime last spring commenced a correspondence with "Aunt Sue" in the THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, requesting that some of the "cousins" correspond with her. Her letters seem to have fascinated Mr. J. O. Nelms, of Dallas, Texas, and a correspondence soon sprang up between them, resulting in a proposal of marriage from him. She being but a lassie of fifteen or sixteen, preferred to not accepting his proposal, but intimated in her correspondence that if they could meet, and each were pleased with the other, perhaps his proposal might be accepted. A few days ago Mr. Nelms appeared in Blakely, met the young lady, and soon they agreed to marry, and in the presence of a few friends and relatives, at the residence of the bride's mother, the vows were taken by each. Mr. Gurr was formerly a resident of Dalton, Ga.

The University Boys Declined.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The Phi My and Decora societies of the North Georgia Agricultural college, Dahlonega, Ga., wishing to meet in a champion debate the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa societies of the State university at Athens, challenged them for the same. The latter, after mature consideration, declined the challenge. For what reason is not known. The cadets are much disappointed, as they thought the students of the university would willingly and gladly embrace the opportunity of defeating the students of a highly progressive college, especially the leading branch of the university.

Court Week in Chattooga County.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The superior court adjourned yesterday. The grand jury in their general presentments paid quite a compliment to Judge Maddox for the able manner in which he discharged his duties, the ease and dignity of his honor upon the bench and the clear, concise and logical charge to the grand jury. Colonel T. R. Jones presided as judge pro hoc vice in several cases. He is a most able attorney and his able charges clearly demonstrates his competency as judge and his unquestioned ability as an attorney.

It Was Prince Brown's Body.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The body found at Starlings mill drifted against the dam, proved under the investigation at the coroner's inquest, to be that of Prince Brown, colored, the prisoner who escaped from the Sumerville jail some weeks since. The presumption is, that in attempting to ford or cross the river in his flight he was drowned.

The Spring Debate.

ATHENS, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—The spring debaters from the Demosthenian society of the university will hold their debate some time in May. The question they propose to discuss is: Resolved, That the convict lease system of Georgia should be abolished. There are three debaters on each side and every one of them are good speakers.

New Cases Reported in Newnan.

PALMETTO, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Palmetto has not raised the quarantine against Newnan yet, as she wants to try to protect her citizens as long as there is the least semblance of danger. The report comes here that there are one or two new cases of smallpox in Newnan.

Gold Nuggets in Pike.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Cape Dozier, one of our young farmers, living about four miles from town, brought in two large nuggets of gold last week that he found on his place. He was offered $50 per acre for ten acres of the land but refused it. The matter will be investigated at once.

It is pure economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla for it is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar." It is stronger purer, and better than any other blood purifier.

She Was All Right,

From Carl Pretzel's Weekly.

Ethel—Were you favorably impressed with the play at the theater last night?

Clara—No, but I was heartily squeezed after it was over.

Cherry Malt acts on the stomach and liver, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, thereby making it applicable for dyspepsia in its various forms, loss of appetite, headache, insomnia, general debility, want of vitality, nervous prostration, etc., etc. For sale by Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. ly

SHERMAN'S JUNKET.

THE EFFECT OF HIS VISIT TO SAVANNAH.

Attentions Paid to the Party in the Forest City—A Curious Mistake Made by Captain DuBignon—Judge Speer Also Does the Honors—A Longer Stay on Their Return.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—[Special.]—Junketing senators have been the excitement this week. Senators Sherman, Palmer and Manderson stopped for an hour in Savannah Wednesday evening, enroute to Florida. With the senators were several ladies, and five or six asteroids in the shape of secretaries and newspaper men also attended the three great planetary bodies.

Some of the citizens of Savannah took advantage of the fact that the party would loiter here to appease their hunger and paid the distinguished and transient visitors what a celebrated barber of this town would call a "mark of attention." Some thirty or forty of our prominent residents and officials gathered at the depot to pay their respects. The mayor and aldermen, Judges Speer and Adams, Mr. E. C. Wade, Mr. A. N. Wilson, Colonel L. M. Lamar, Messrs. du Bignon, Falligant, Charlton, Guerry and others.

Mr. duBignon recognized in the visiting body an old and valued friend, Anson McCook, the senate official, and presented to him many gentlemen, while Judge Speer was introducing the mayor and other distinguished citizens to Messrs. Sherman, Manderson and Palmer. It turned out presently that Mr. du Bignon had erred in identification and instead of his friend, the sergeant-at-arms, he had been presenting citizens to the captain of the Salvation Army.

It was expected that Captain Falligant or Mr. Walter Charlton would make an address of welcome, but this part of the ceremony was omitted in deference to the long standing appetite of the hungry nabobs who seemed a little restive under the courtesies. However, each citizen was made known by Judge Speer, with brief comments upon his standing and occupation. Mr. Sherman and retinue left for Jacksonville soon after the conclusion of their supper, but it is possible that they will remain longer in Savannah on their return from Havana, unless they determine to return home by water and thus escape the numerous stops of land traveling.

Friday another batch of senators spent the morning in Savannah. A small batch consisting of Teller and Jonathan Chace, with Mrs Teller and Mrs. Chace and several other young ladies and gentlemen. But these came like a thief in the night. It is true Sherman also came in the night, but Sherman's manager, Galloway, had heralded his advent, and his way had been prepared for him. But Sherman is a presidential possibility, one that has been a long time advancing towards materialization.

Mind Reader Brown has arrived and people are beginning to concentrate their intellects. Silver cups and hidden articles are becoming the staple of reflections, Brown gave his religious scientific and psychic performance to night at the theatre.

The reward offered by council for Fogarty, the youthful assailant, has not been earned yet and no promise of a just claimant is in sight.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE.

Hamilton County Prisoners Escape—Found Dead in the Woods.

West Point has raised the quarantine against Newnan.

There are thirty-five prisoners in the Dougherty jail.

Mr. A. B. Cates has retired from the management of the Newnan Herald.

The town council of Morgan has raised the retail liquor license from $75 to $125 per annum.

Newton county has more available water power than any three counties in middle Georgia.

A married woman near Lovett, recently left her husband and eloped with a young physician of that place.

Capitalists controlling a half million or more dollars, contemplating beginning a banking business in Forsyth at an early day.

A white woman, living near Allentown, Laurens county, recently gave birth to a negro child, and had it concealed in a swamp, where the child died.

Mr. R. T. Connally purchased two lots of the Kline property in East Rome, paying for them $400. In less than two hours he sold them to McGhee Bros. for $600.

Mr. T. J. Pallin, of Lowndes county, was chopping fire wood, when a piece flew up and hit him on the nose, knocking him down and causing a profuse hemorrhage.

The engineer corps of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, is now camped in the vicinity of Fain's mills, on Yellow river. They will probably reach Stone Mountain this week.

Mr. H. Simmons, of Chokee, Lee county, has one hundred acres of the finest oats ever seen in the state at this season of the year. The entire field is over two feet high, and are already beginning to boot.

On Wednesday last, while Beckie Cheny was in the field at work, her house, near Collier's station, Monroe county, with two little children in it, was burned to the ground. One of the children was completely burned up, the other nearly so.

Several days ago Mr. Sam Zipperer, living near Long Pond, in Lowndes county, was chopping with an ax, when by some miss hit, he drove the corner of the blade into his foot, entirely severing one toe from his foot and almost severing two others.

Wednesday night of last week, the commissary of Mr. W. W. Dews, at Williamsburg, was robbed of a large quantity of merchandise, consisting of dry goods and groceries. The burglar is supposed to have been a negro man lately employed by Mr. Dews on his turpentine farm, but who was discharged a few days before.

The retail liquor license of Meadors & Jarboe in Covington, expired on Friday night, March 4th, and they have retired from business. Mr. R. W. Bagby now has the only license in Covington, which is the only license in Newton county to sell liquor. His will expire on the 24th instant, and then prohibition will go into effect.

Burt Moss and George Morris, both colored, had a difficulty one night last week on Mr. James Oakley's place, a few miles from Fairburn. Burt Moss drew a knife and cut Morris, whereupon Morris struck him a terrible blow upon the head with a rock, knocking him senseless. Morris is now in jail, and Moss is expected to die at any time.

There were organized in Lowndes county thirty-three white schools during the year, and twenty colored schools. There were in attendance during the year 2,427 white children and 1,422 colored children. The average attendance for the whole year was 1,778. The average monthly cost of tuition per pupil was $1.44 6-10. Of this amount the state paid sixty-four cents per scholar.

The Americus Recorder says that on Tuesday Annie Moore, who has been in jail since October, 1886, under charge of murdering Pat Erskine, succeeded in making a very strong and acceptable bond, and will be allowed her freedom as soon as she is able to leave the jail, where she has been very ill for a week or two. Her mother, who is a most respectable lady, has been with her, and will reclaim her, as Annie renounces her past life and will endeavor to live correctly hereafter.

Mr. R. I. Hinely, at Ocean Pond, happened to a very painful accident at his mil several days ago. It seems that he had just put up his shingle saw and was making a beginning on an order for shingles, but he had not fixed a plane for the shingles to slide out of the way, and soon quite a pile accumulated and one fell back upon the saw. The rapid motion of that instrument caught up the shingle and hurled it endwise against Mr. Hinely's neck, knocking him down. He had to be carried to his home, and was confined to his bed for several days.

On Friday night Jack Tyson shot and instantly killed John Whaley, on the Cal Taylor plantation, in Terrell county, near the line of Lee; both colored. The trouble grew out of almost nothing—a few rows of cotton land that both of them wanted to cultivate. As soon as Jack killed his man he went to Mr. Parker, the owner of the place, and gave himself up through fear of being mobbed by the other negroes. Sheriff Marshall was sent for early Saturday morning, went down and brought the prisoner to Dawson and locked him up. He was brought out Monday for commitment trial, and was bound over. He is now in jail to appear at the May term of court.

In Irwin county Mr. John B. Paulk's mare was bitten on the nose by a large rattlesnake. Mr. Paulk being away from home, his wife sent about a mile for a neighbor, Mr. Jack Fletcher, who applied to the wound a bottle containing boiling (or hot) turpentine and drew out at least a half teaspoonful of poison; at any rate the mare was on her feet in a short time and is now well. Mr. William F. Paulk says a better remedy for snake bites is to cut the snake's head off and apply the raw part of the other end to the wound, which will stick and draw very hard for a few minutes; then cut off a few inches more and apply as before, and continue to do so until the snake won't stick to the wound, when the patient may go, as though the monster reptile's fangs had never entered his flesh.

A messenger from east Dougherty, near the Worth county line, reported to Coroner Grandison Wynn, of Dougherty county, that the dead body of an old colored man named Ed Cosby had been found dead in the woods on Mr. Henry Johnson's Sherman place. Old man Ed Cosby had been missing since last Saturday week. He was in Albany on that day and imbibed freely. He left East Albany with two flasks of whisky in his pockets. He was alone and walking. The day was cold and there was a slight rain. The old man is supposed to have been overcome by drink when within about three miles of home, and, being wet, froze to death that night. He lived on a Mr. Shivers's place, in Worth county, but his body was found three miles this side of Dougherty county. His body was badly decomposed, and the hogs and buzzards had been preying upon it.

Jasper Giddens, who killed Calvin Hightower in the fall of 1880, in the upper part of Lowndes county, was captured several days ago at Brooksfield, Florida, and is now in the Lowndes county jail awaiting his trial. The account of the killing was published in the Valdosta Times soon after it occurred. Giddens and Hightower met at a country frolic. There were several of the Hightowers, male and female, and they were all at enmity with Giddens for some cause, and they warned him not to enter the house where the dancing was progressing. He hesitated some time, but, backed by some friends, finally entered, when a row at once occurred in which Giddens was severely cut. At first he did not know that he was cut, and he left the house, but returned immediately when he discovered his bleeding wounds and drew a pistol and fired the fatal shot which took the life of Calvin Hightower—the bullet taking effect in the abdomen. He dodged the sheriff for some weeks and finally arranged a $500 bond, on which were the names of about fifteen of the best men in that portion of Lowndes and the lower part of Berrien. But before court, when he was to have been tried, he jumped his bond, and his bondsmen were forced to pay the amount. Since that time those injured gentlemen have been busying themselves to find him, and they have at last succeeded. A detective was employed, and several days ago he landed Jasper Giddens in the Brooksfield jail, and Sheriff Harrell, of Lowndes county, went after him. His trial will likely take place at the May term of Lowndes superior court. There is also a bill against Giddens for bigamy.

IT IS NOT WISE to let a Bad Cold run its course neglected. Better save your Lungs and Throat from the danger of breaking down under the strain, by using that reliable curative, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This remedy heals the parts attacked, removes the constriction of wind-pipe, producing such distress in Asthma, and reduces the acute inflammation of Pleurfsy.

The Sorghums for Grain and Forage.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Some of your readers who have read my advertisements in your columns seem to think I offer them sorghum grains and sorghum forage as better in all respects than corn, and that I champion these crops to the exclusion of corn. You will permit me to disclaim such a purpose. If I have seemed to be a champion of the sorghums, I may be excused when I explain that my farm is high and light land: I have not an acre of bottom land. I am on the high hills a few miles out of Augusta, and on these lands I have found the sorghum reliable every year, whether wet or dry, favorable or otherwise. They make, year in and year out, three times as much grain and three times as much fodder as corn will make on the same land, except in the most favorable seasons.

I have depended on them largely, therefore, and I praise the bridge that bears me safely over. When corn has utterly failed they have invariably made fifteen to fifty bushels of grain per acre, and worlds of fodder. I'll stand by my friends, the sorghum.

Whoever has good bottom land that never fails in corn, let him go on and be content; and whoever can be sure that he will get from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn on uplands, besides peas and fodder, let him also be content, for that is a very fair return. But whoever has light, thin and thirsty soil, and who lives in fear of July and August drouths, he is in the boat with me, and to him I say the sorghums are highly desirable. The quality of the grain is equal to corn for any practical purpose. Official analyses make the feeding value of corn $1.38 per 100 pounds and average sorghum grains $1.31 per 100 pounds. (See the analyses in department of agriculture reports, volume 1881-2.) Neither mule, horse, cow nor pig on my place has discovered this small difference in value. They all have done well on it, fed continuously, with only occasional alternations with cats and corn.

I sow some early amber, or orange cane, in drills, every year, for early green feed, and use it liberally for working stock, cows and hogs. All I don't use green, comes into fair dry forage, and will keep in the field till Christmas, in shocks.

I plant also the white dhoura (or big African millet, as I usually call it) which is a species of sorghum, not sweet; makes good green feed, and yields large heads of fine white grains, equal to corn for any purpose. It will make three times as many pounds or bushels of grain as corn will make on the same land. Ripens in July; makes good fodder too. The Kaffir corn I used in 1886 for the first time, and will use it again. I like its earliness, abundant yield of grain, and great amount of fodder. All the stalk is good fodder; the blade fodder, if pulled as corn blades are, is beautiful in quality and vastly more in quantity than corn. The yellow dhoura, too, is a splendid plant for green feed and for fodder. Its grain is abundant, and excellent for all sorts of stock. Poultry raisers and hog raisers would be charmed with any of these several kinds.

The sum of it all is that these plants make a great deal of grain and fodder in illimitable quantities, no matter though the soil and the season are dry. They never fail altogether, as corn does quite often. I never yet had a crop of them that did not pay well, and after using them several years I would not be willing to try to farm if I didn't have them to depend on for feed. A great abundance of forage, costing almost nothing, is to be had by using them.

J. H. ALEXANDER.

Augusta, Ga., March 10, 1887.

Don't rub yourself with turpentine, but use Salvation Oil for your rheumatism. 25 cents

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Mrs. B.—No; the dog will feed himself.

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Is so general at this season that every one knows what is meant by the expression. A change of season, climate, or of life, has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. In this condition Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, overcomes the tired feeling, and invigorates every function of the body. Try it.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla was a God-send to me, for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." JOHN B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

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"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and feel proud to recommend it as an excellent spring medicine or to be used at all times as a blood purifier. For children as well as grown people we consider it the best. We set aside one bottle for our boy to take in the spring. He is nine years old and has enjoyed good health ever since we began giving it to him. We are seldom without it." B. F. GROVER, Rochester, N. H.

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"My son suffered from spring debility and loss of appetite, and was restored to health as soon as he began to take our favorite medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. We recommend it to all our friends." MRS. THALIA E. SMITH, Sciploville, N. Y.

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"I gladly attest the peculiar building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I have been unable to attend to business, but finally at the request of a friend I used part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave tone and strength to my system and made me feel young as when a boy." GRANVILLE T. WOODS, 64 and 66 Lodge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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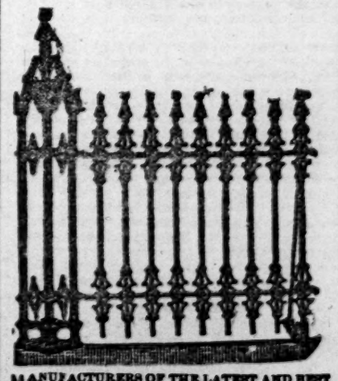

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Executor's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF A decree rendered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, on the 26th day of November, 1886, in the case of W. J. Garrett and W. W. Austell as executors of Alfred Austell, deceased, vs. Mrs. Francona Austell and others against Mrs. Francona Austell and others, we will sell on the first (1st) day of April, 1887, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, on the premises, at public outcry for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The land in the city of Atlanta, known as aforesaid, known as the Trout house lot, fronting on Decatur street one hundred feet, more or less, and extending back at right angles with Decatur street and along Pryor street one hundred and forty-four feet, more or less, to alley.

This February 24, 1887. W. W. AUSTELL, JAMES SWANN, W. J. GARRETT, Executors.

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ATTENTION, LAWYERS

THE PAMPHLET CONTAINING THE HEADnotes of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia during October Term, 1886, will be issued in a few days.

Lawyers desiring same should send in their names if they have not already done so, so that pamphlets will be mailed promptly. Price $1.00 per copy, to any address by mail, post paid. Address,

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Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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Executor's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE TERMS OF A WILL made by Mrs. Mary E. Austell, late of Fulton county, Georgia, and duly admitted to probate by the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, at the November term, 1886, thereof, to-wit: on the 26th day of November, 1886, we, the undersigned, executors of said will, will sell at public outcry, before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in April, 1887, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and known as the Trout house lot, fronting one hundred feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, at right angles with Decatur street one hundred feet, more or less, to alley. Said property sold as the property of the estate of Mary E. Austell, deceased, and Francona Austell and Clarence Austell, minors. Sold on the first (1st) day of April, 1887, between the legal hours of sale, and will be sold for cash. This March 1st, 1887.

W. W. AUSTELL,
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR court of said county, I will sell at public outcry, before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in April, 1887, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and known as the Trout house lot, fronting one hundred feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, at right angles with Decatur street one hundred feet, more or less, to alley. Said property sold as the property of the estate of Mary E. Austell, deceased, and Francona Austell and Clarence Austell, minors. Sold on the first (1st) day of April, 1887, between the legal hours of sale, and will be sold for cash. This March 1st, 1887.

W. W. AUSTELL,
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FARMS AND FARMERS.

SHORT TALKS WITH FARMERS ON FARM TOPICS.

The Sweet Potato and its Value as Food for Stock—The Spanish Groundpea—How to Prevent Rust in Cotton—How to Get Rid of Lice on Cattle—Natural Grasses.

Sweet Potatoes.

In cool climates root crops, such as turnips, marigolds, carrots, etc., constitute staple crops, and are valued highly as stock feed. Northern and English journals discuss their cultivation a good deal, and commend them strongly to their readers. Southern papers copy such articles and southern farmers accept their teachings without duly considering the differences in climate and want of adaptability of those crops to their surroundings. The sweet potato excels them all in nutritive value, and is perfectly adapted to our climate. This valuable crop is not utilized by us as it should be. The average farmer thinks, or seems to think, he has done well if a sufficiency of potatoes for the family table is provided. Possibly the difficulty of keeping them through the winter has discouraged more extended cultivation of this crop. We have been in the habit of thinking that potatoes should not be dug till the last of October, and then the risk of rotting follows close upon the digging. But in truth the digging may begin the first of August, and stock may be fed upon potatoes from that time well into November—say from three to four months. The large, quickly maturing varieties, like the St. Domingo Yam or a kindred red potato with yellow meat, if started early, will produce very good sized tubers by the first of August. From that date horses, cows and hogs might be fed on them largely, greatly to the relief of the corn crib. The vines would furnish a large quantity of most excellent forage for milk cows. An experienced dairyman who caters to the Atlanta market with gilt-edged Jersey butter, informs us that no feed produces a finer flavored, better butter than potato vines. In feeding the tubers to cows, it is better to cook them or else slice them up, as there is danger of choking when fed whole. The same should be done for horses. Machines made for slicing turnips would answer for cutting up potatoes. Hogs, of course, could gather potatoes for themselves—and the crop comes in most opportunely for pork-making. From August to November is the best period in the year for fattening hogs. Starting in July with early amber cane (both cane and seed), and following with potatoes, peas ground-peas, etc., why should not a southern farmer raise his own bacon? He has every facility for doing it cheaply and easily.

But to return to potatoes. It is not necessary to bed them out extra early, to have early slips. These may be had in three or four weeks, by proceeding as follows: Dig out a bed, say eight to ten inches below the surface, fill it with horse stable manure direct from the stalls; if dry wet it a little, so that fermentation may develop. Cover manure with three inches of rich dirt, put potatoes on this and cover with three inches more of dirt. Cover with planks, when rain threatens; never let rain fall on the bed till the slips are up. The manure will heat, and start the potatoes quickly; rain would quench the heat and defeat the end in view.

W. L. S.

THE FARM QUESTION BOX.

Dr. W. L. Jones, confessed the highest and safest agricultural authority in the south, presides over this department. He solicits practical suggestions from farmers and others interested.

I. T. C. Flemings, N. C.: 1st. I have about two tons of stable manure, two tons of wood mold and about two tons of barn-yard manure composted together in a pen. How much phospate ought to be mixed with the above amount to make a complete manure for cotton and corn, 2nd. Will phospate mixed well in the above compost when ready to put out, do as well as if mixed with the compost when first put up into pens. 3rd After adding as much phospate as you think proper to the above, how much to the acre in the drill for cotton and corn,

1st. One ton of phospate will suffice. 2nd. Not altogether, but nearly so. 3rd. About 1,200 pounds per acre.

J. M. C., Clyattville: Please inform me how to plant and cultivate Spanish groundpeas.

Cultivate the same as other varieties, except that they may be planted at a little less distance apart, on account of less spreading habit of growth. Rows three feet apart, and hills two feet apart in drill will answer. Cultivate with sweep, siding closely at first, but running farther off as the vines spread. A little loose dirt should be thrown under advancing ends of vines, that the fruit stalk may be able to penetrate the soil readily.

M. L. B., Tehucana, Tex.: Have a horse whose hoofs are all cracked up. What shall I do for them?

Give soft, damp bedding to stand on, that the hoof may not get too dry. Rub hoofs daily with a mixture of tar and fish oil. Rasp or pare down the edges of the cracks as thin as possible, and cut a notch in bottom edge of hoof at each crack, so the bearing on shoes will be at points between cracks, and not at them. To make the new hoof at top of crack grow solid, heat an iron red hot and touch the skin at top of crack just sufficient to make a scab.

Subscriber: I have four acres of bottom, or rather made land, that will make 35 or 30 bushels of corn per acre, under moderate cultivation, I am going to plant in cotton this year; when in cotton it rusts very badly. Please inform me what will prevent rust. I want to use acid phosphate on said land: how much must I use per acre in drill?

We know of no unfailing preventive of rust. Potassic manures have been used with advantage. Might try 100 pounds of kainit per acre. 200 pounds of phosphate per acre is a good, fair manuring.

Subscriber, Forsyth, Ga.: 1. What causes windgalls on horses legs and what will cure them?

2. What kind of manure is best for ribbon cane, and how much should be put to an acre?

1. Caused by hard work—are incurable.

2. Well rotted stable manure is largely used with good results. Cotton seed also makes fine cane, but cannot be used in too large quantities without injuring the quality of juice. Twenty-five bushels may be applied to an acre. A mixture of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate is also excellent for corn. One hundred pounds of meal to 200 of phosphate, and that amount put on one acre in drill.

W. I. H., Hollywood, Clark county, Ark.: 1. I cultivated a piece of land in cotton last year, that had been highly manured, broadcast. The cotton grew very rank, but did not yield much lint. I wish to plant same land in cotton again this year. Would it be beneficial to use acid phosphate alone on it? And if so, how much per acre?

2. Will acid phosphate and kainit have a good effect if mixed with stable manure and cotton seed compost, when the latter is hauled out to be drilled?

1. Yes At the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

2. Yes. Not quite, but nearly as much as if mixed with those substances when they were first composted.

T. M. H., Ogeechee, Screven county, Georgia.: 1. I have eight acres new land, "taken in" last year, planted in peas broadcast in June. Crop of vines good. I want to plant in cotton; have Cumberland guano and acid phosphate. Which would you advise me to apply to said land?

2. Have six acres of land taken in this year; have scooped it up, then laid off six feet and bedded one furrow. Intend to throw back two furrows, split open and plant in corn. Which is best to use of manure mentioned above? When is the best time to apply it and how much per acre?

1. Would apply acid phosphate. Second year's newground naturally contains a good supply of ammonia forming substances, and the pea vines have added largely to this original stock. It is unnecessary, therefore, to apply an ammoniated guano. Mix the phosphate with soil. After it is put in, drill, so as to dilute it.

2. The ammoniated guano would be better for first year's newground, as the vegetable matter in it is not sufficiently rotted to yield up its ammonia. On rough land, where crops cannot be sided closely and manure gotten well in below the surface by a siding furrow, it is best to put manure in drill furrow at planting time. It may be strewn along the drill as for cotton, or may be dropped on each side of seed as it is planted. When light applications of manure are made, the latter is the better plan.

J. C. S., Jonesville, S. C.: 1st. Please give best way to get rid of lice on cattle.

2d. The best preventive and cure for an insect or worm that appears on the backs of cattle in the spring, commonly called "wolves."

3d Is there any danger in grazing mares in foal on rye?

4th. What is the best method for compositing ashes, and leaves and pine needles, that I expect to recompost in the summer with stable and cow-pen manure for wheat and oats in the fall. Would it pay to put rich dirt or sediments into the heap now?

5th I have twenty acres of very rich, low newground bottom, very stumpy, that I wish to plant in corn. How would you plant, in single or double rows, what distance give row, and stables in drills?

6th. What land is most suited for kaffir corn, how is it cultivated, when planted and how much per acre?

1. Card them with grease to which a little kerosene has been added.

2. Rub a little of the above mixture into the opening of each lump caused by the insect—or pinch up lump between thumb and finger, and squeeze it hard—the worm will pop out readily.

3 None that we know of, if the change from dry to green feed is made gradually, and the animal not allowed to gorge herself. After the rye heads out and seeds form, there may be danger from ergot, which tends to abortion.

4. Mix leaves and ashes thoroughly, have the mixture damp and keep it so. This is best done by putting in pens three or four feet high, with a brush covering to keep off sun but admit rain. The whole might be covered with rich dirt to keep the mass better moist. Otherwise nothing would be gained by adding dirt to heap.

5. Single row is preferable to double in case cited. Lay off four feet rows and plant in hills two feet apart.

6. Any land that will grow corn or sorghum well is adapted to kaffir corn. The latter is cultivated like sorghum and planted same time. A gallon of seed is enough for an acre.

Subscriber: I have a lot of stable and cow manure to use with acid phophate; will it do to put saw dust up with it? It has been sawed over fifteen years; how long ought it to stay up before applying? How much to the acre and how proportion the ingredients? Would salt be of any advantage? In short give plan to put up manure, saw dust, phosphate and salt.

Average manure is estimated to weigh about 30 pounds to the bushel. On that basis, add 150 pounds of acid phosphate to every 15 bushels of mixed manure. The addition of sawdust will not materially improve the mixture. Sawdust has very little value as a manure. When fertilizers are very concentrated it may be used advantageously in diluting them. If for instance, one was going to apply acid phosphate by itself, it would be very well to mix it with sawdust—say five or six times its bulk of sawdust. A little salt may also be used to advantage.—say 100 pounds per acre. Compost of manure and phosphate may be used after it has stood six weeks.

Z. R. H., Vollens, Robeson Co., N. C: In 1885 I used on one acre 25 bushels cottonseed and 25 pounds Wilcox & Gibbs' manipulated guano and realized one thousand pounds seed cotton. In 1886 I used on same acre 25 bushels of lot manure and 25 bushels stable manure, also 30 bushels cottonseed, 300 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds kainit, (the above composted togetner,) and gathered seven hundred pounds seed cotton from this one acre, the same attention and amount of cultivation given both years, the only difference being the excessive wet of last year. The soil of this acre is sandy loam. Please advise amount, kinds, and proportion of above manures and fertilizers that should be used this year on same acre to produce the largest yield of seed cotton.

Doubtless the seasons had much to do with decrease in yield last year. The compost applied the second year was a very good one, barring the amount of kainit in it. That was excessive. One hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds is as much as ought to be applied to an acre at one time. If under last year's manuring, weed was quite large, it would be well to reduce the quantity of cotton seed and stable manure and kainit; and apply say 25 bushels of lot manure, 10 bushels each of cotton seed and stable manure, 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 pounds of kainit. Reduced quantities of manure are suggested because there is doubtless a large residuum of phosphate and potash in the soil, from the heavy manurings of the last two years.

Fruit Raiser, Worth county, Ga.: Does it hurt or anywise injure an orchard to plant it in oats or wheat, followed by peas as soon as grain crop is off?

Yes. An orchard requires cultivation through the growing season, quite as much as a crop of cotton or anything else. Wheat or oats not only interfere with such cultivation, but rob the trees of food just at the time when they need it most. Peas may be sown in an orchard late in the season, because the years' growth is pretty well completed by that time, and because peas, instead of exhausting, enrich the soil.

W. S. McN., Constitution, DeCalb, Ga.: I have two stands of Italian bees, bought last fall; the bees are bringing out from their hive young bees and a small, slightly lead colored worm, and the entrance to gum is filled with a brown substance like gunpowder in shape and size. If the bees need food, what kind and how shall I give it to them? The old bees seem to be very weak, not able to rise when they miss the platform at hive and frequently die there.

The facts stated indicate that your hives are infested with worms. If so, nothing remains but to transfer the bees to a hive supplied with old or artificial comb, and feed them liberally with sweetened water, using good sugar, and placing it in shallow vessels near mouth of hives.

S. B. S., Alma, N. C.: Can the natural grasses, such as crab and other grasses, be cultivated successfully for hay?

They often are. Land broken and harrowed about the first of May will be covered with crab grass, without artificial seeding. If cotton seed meal or ammoniated guanos are plowed in when the land is broken, a very luxurious growth of grass will follow. Towards the gulf land prepared and manured in like manner about the first of June will bring a fine crop of crowfoot grass. Both crab and crowfoot may be mowed and cured as hay.

I. G., Waverly, Ala.: Some months ago a bump came on side of head of a colt, between eyes and nose, and continues to grow. The bump is soft, like a ripe boil. What will I do for it?

There are several kinds of soft tumors, but your description points to what are called encysted tumors, such as haves sac containing a soft substance like suet. The fatty tumor is similar but firmer. Cut open, remove contents and inject a teaspoonful of tincture of iodine to destroy the wall of the secreting sac. The position of tumor is suggestive of "big head," which is an incurable cancerous affection of the bone, but is hard instead of soft.

S. M. G., Santuc, S. C.: What is the best thing to remove warts from mules where the warts are in one inch of the eye?

Put a ligature around wart as close to the skin as possible, and draw it very tight. If the first ligature does not remove the wart, apply another and another till it drops off. It would be dangerous to apply nitric acid or arsenic near the eye.

W. J. A., Rock Mills, Ala: Please give me the process by which your correspondent prevents the horns from growing on his calves. My stock are horned and are troublesome in the extreme.

As soon as the horn begins to bud out from the skull, make an incision through skin directly over it, and cut out the little bony excrescence beneath. Remove it entirely, so that none will remain projecting above the level of the surrounding skull.

R. D. S., Verona, Miss.: In your last communication to THE CONSTITUTION on red clover, you do not recommend sowing clover on any except clay or lime lands. I have a patch of clover, of about two acres, that has occupied the land two years and is now putting (the third year) up, and shows no sign of decay. The soil is branch bottom, well drained and is what I suppose you would term sandy. Rather it is of a dark, loamy nature and would have produced about 1,200 or 1,400 pounds of seed cotton per acre previous to seeding to clover. I grazed the clover lightly the first fall and cut two fine crops of hay the second summer and also grazed lightly same fall, and a fine crop of young clover is coming up all over the patch now.

Would you not consider this land well adapted to clover? I wish to increase my acreage in clover but am not willing to place too much stress on this single experiment, and would be grateful for little advice before proceeding any further. The land may probably have some lime in it. The subsoil is from one to two feet from surface and is of a yellowish color and little sticky when wet. The land I propose sowing is of same character.

Referring to article quoted, you will find that exception was made in favor of rich bottom land, such as yours undoubtedly is. You need not hesitate about sowing more land of the same kind in clover.

W. P. D., Plum, Tex: Where can I obtain some Japan clover seed? I have heard it highly spoken of, and that it would probably do well in this climate.

The seed are difficult to collect in marketable condition and are not for sale by dealers.

T. R. L., Ypsilanti, Talbot county, Ga.: I would like to know what is the dominant, or what is the best manure for celery. Richard gives the following analysis of celery: Potash 22.07; lime 13.11; magnesia 5.82; oxide of magnesia 1.92; sulphite acid 5.58; silicia acid 3.85; phosphoric acid 11.58; phos. of iron 2.66; chloride of potassium 33.41. I plant my celery between the rows of corn, sow the corn 4 feet apart and in cultivating the corn try to get the bed as high up as possible so as to plant the celery as low as possible. My celery patch is on bottom land and can be irrigated at will. I sow the 15th of an acre and I sold $30 worth and gave away and ate $10 worth. There is no one in this county that raises it, so I come to you for information. Will cotton seed, salt and hen manure and ashes make a complete manure? or will I save to add a commercial fertilizer, and what?

The analysis given is in such shape we hardly understand its teachings. It is doubtless an analysis of the ash only. But it is clear that potash is the dominant ash ingredient. Any plant cultivated for its stalks and leaves—not for its fruit—is benefited by application of potash. Nitrogen works in same direction, but it would not appear in an analysis of the ash. The four things named will supply liberal measures of potash and nitrogen, but the salt should be used rather sparingly.

M. C. F., Stonewall, McDuffie county: 1. I have a quantity of compost, of cotton seed, cow lot and stable manure, in about equal parts. Would you advise adding acid phosphate in furrow as you bed for cotton, on good, average land? and how much?

2. Will it not do as well to add acid phosphate in furrow with above, as to have put it in compost heap?

3. I have 30 acres of fresh land, oak and hickory, which made 25 bales last year, which I intend to plant in cotton again. How would you prepare, manure, plant and cultivate to make 5 bales to the acre on it this year?

1. Yes; 150 to 200 pounds per acre.

2. There is not great difference in results from the two modes of application, but it is rather better to put phosphate in the heap; it helps to fix and retain any escaping ammonia.

3. Not prepared to make a prescription for a five-bale per acre crop. Break deep and cultivate shallow, is applicable to almost every kind of soil. Fresh land, not being specially wanting in any one ingredient of plant food, calls for a complete, well balanced manure; one containing all substances needed by plants. Composts made by Furman's formula meets the case very well.

T. L. S., Warsaw, Ala.: My land is sandy with clay subsoil and is in a good state of cultivation, well ditched, etc.

I have a large lot of compost, made of stable manure and cotton seed, equal parts of each in layers six to eight inches thick. The land on which I expect to put this, will yield 600 to 900 pounds seed cotton per acre. Will it pay me to use acid phospate with the compost, and if so, how much to the ton of compost. How much must I use per acre, and how best to distribute the compost. 2. Tell me the best plan to fertilize corn with cotton seed Last year I bedded up land, opened bed with a scooter deep, dropped the corn and dropped a handfull of cottou seed on each side of hill of corn and covered with a hoe.

The yield was twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. I want to apply cotton seed twice to my corn viz: When I plant and afterwards. When should I put in the second time.

1. Phosphate has very generally proved a good addition to composts, and it would probably pay you to add it to your compost. Five hundred pounds of it to a ton of compost is the usual ratio. Of such mixture you might apply 800 to 1 000 pounds per acre in the drill. It is distributed like any other bulky manure—either from baskets or boxes, or by machines. There are several varieties of the latter, but all made on the same principle, having a hopper with revolving drum, near the bottom, in which are spikes to tear up and discharge manure through slat at bottom of hopper. These machines are local—none manufactured on a large scale, and placed on the market.

2. If the first plowing is early, apply manure at second working; but if the first working is delayed till corn is six or eight inches high, apply it at first working.

J. F. D., Morast Place, Hayneville, Alabama: I am going to make my first experiment with acid phosphate, and I want you to tell me how to mix it. We work mostly prairie bottom land, some of tight tenacious character and some more alluvial made lands. The made lands all make good weed but don't boll well. We generally plant about the last of March. Now, would you apply the phosphate as you prepare the land or when you planted, and how much to the acre? Our land don't seem to be deficient in any elements except the boll producing.

Shallow cultivation (and as little of it as is compatible with keeping the crops clean) together with applications of phosphatic manures, are the most efficient means of making plants fruit. The phosphate should be put in drill before the land is bedded; it is rather dangerous to put acid phosphat with the seed at planting time, it is liable to injure their germinating power Two hundred pounds to the acre is a liberal application. From one to two hundred is the usual practice.

C. B., Grenada, Miss:—1. I am preparing one acre of good land for the largest yield of lint cotton possible. I will give you my plans: Scattered in the water furrow of old cotton rows 13½ feet apart about 2,000 lbs. of cowshed manure, then run a center furrow with full tongue and throw two furrows on this with turning plow; before bedding up to plant will scatter on the furrows 100 lbs. cotton seed meal mixed with 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 50 lbs. cotton seed hull ashes. Will this be an overdose? When cotton is well up, will run far side of little plow, known here as "Shaws's Deep Tiller;" it runs deeper, lighter, and throws less dirt than a Bullitongue. I do this to break up the ridge. I then, with same plow, turn and throw dirt back to the cotton, let stand a few days to get a rain, if I can, chop out to a stand 18 inches in the drill, leaving two stalks in a place; seed, "Allen's Long Staple;" all subsequent cultivation will be shallow and on a level. When the cotton begins to square and bloom, I will feed the plant to cause it hold the squares and assist in developing the bolls. To do this I will take 100 lbs. cotton seed meal mixed with 50 lbs. of land-plaster, moistened and allowed to ferment before using, mix this compost with 200 pound of acid phosphate and drill the mixture on each side of the cotton mixing thoroughly with the soil. 2. Why will not the cotton seed hulls ashes answer it in the place of kainite; it contains double the amount of ammonia of potash, easily obtained and so much cheaper.

The cow shed manure herein alluded to is the droppings of milch cows and oxen for this winter on cotton seed meal, this perhaps would obviate the necessity of more meal under the drill.

1. The quantities of manure named will be a full dose, but not an overdose, as your land is good, and will bear heavy manuring. It might have been better to put the manure a little deeper in the ground. Manure applied shallow is liable to make grass grow more vigorously, is liable to be taken away from the drill in the hoeing of cotton, and in very dry weather is liable to be above the line of moisture in the soil, and therefore beyond the reach of plants. We think it would have been an improvement on your plan, to have opened deep and afresh the old water furrow, put cow manure in it, mix it with the soil as you did, put first dose of meal, etc., directly on cow manure, and then listed. For similar reasons to those given above, the second application should be made when the cotton had been "barred" off so as to get manure well in the ground.

2 Cottonseed hull ash supplies a large quantity of available potash, but it does not harmonize as well as kainit with other ingredients of manures. It is liable to drive off ammonia and render soluble phosphoric acid insoluble.

Florence Station, Tenn.: I see inquiries from several of your readers asking what will prevent rabbits barking fruit trees. If they will smear the bodies of their young trees with lye soap in November, before the cold weather sets in, I will insure complete protection. The settlings at the bottom of the barrel of soap will answer as well as any. The soap acts as a fertilizer also, being washed down by the rains, and leaves the bark of the trees clear of insects in the spring. I sometimes wash or smear my trees twice during the winter, finding that I am amply compensated for the labor.

Respectfully, E. P. BELL.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPERior court of said county: The petition of William B. Miles, Charles D. Horn, Grant Wilkins and James L. Creswell, shows that they are the owners of the property in the city of Atlanta known as Atlanta Bridge Works, of the business and good will of Grant Wilkins, and have secured from J. M. Brosius and T. H. Jones the sole and exclusive right to make, use and vend the Brosius patent axle (for which letters patent Nos. 270,382 and 225,562 were issued); which said property, business and good will and right they are now at over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but have agreed to put them into the business they propose to carry on at a valuation of one hundred and eight thousand dollars, and to pay into said business the sum of forty two thousand dollars in cash. Petitioners further show that they have associated themselves together under the name of

"ATLANTA BRIDGE AND AXLE COMPANY,"

and that the object of their association is to become incorporated by that name, and in their corporate capacity manufacture, sell, trade in, or use, in any way they may deem desirable any article of iron, steel, wood, or other material. That the particular business they propose to carry on, for the present, is the manufacture and erection of bridges or other iron or wood work, and the manufacture and sale of said patent axles, and at their pleasure to manufacture, sell and deal in wagons, agricultural implements of every description, and such other articles as they may deem it to their interest to manufacture and deal in, and generally to do any work in the manufacturing line that can be done with iron, steel, wood or other material. That the amount of capital to be employed by them actually paid in as aforesaid is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to-wit: forty-two thousand dollars in cash and one hundred and eight thousand dollars in said property, business, good will and right to manufacture said axle, which amount of capital they desire the privilege of increasing to five hundred thousand dollars as they may deem advisable. That their principal place of business is in the said county of Fulton, but they desire the privilege of establishing agencies and other places of business and of doing business whenever and wherever they may see fit. That the period for which they wish to be incorporated is twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of the time. Wherefore they pray that they, their associates and successors may be incorporated as

"ATLANTA BRIDGE AND AXLE COMPANY,"

with all the rights and privileges set forth and such others as are authorized by law, and particularly that upon their paying in said cash, and conveying and transferring said property, business and right, the same may be declared a full payment of any and all subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation, to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

CANDLER, THOMSON & CANDLER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Filed in office March 12th, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy, as appears on record in this office.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

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No. 2 Peters St., West End,
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SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, SUBJECT to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 17, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the following described work on the United States Military reservation, near Atlanta, Ga.:

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 14, 1887.

FAIR — *INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Fair; cool. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida: Fair weather; cooler; northerly winds* — COLD

DR. MCGLYNN has at last decided to go to Rome. It is not stated whether he will take the Henry George attachment along with him or not.

BISHOP, the mind-reader, it seems, could not read the mind of his wife, who meditated a separation of interests. The divorce court will now be called upon to settle the matter.

THE government printers will have to share in the hardships caused by the failure of congress to complete its work. The public printer is making an effort to equalize the burden.

THE passenger agents of the leading lines of railroad in the United States will assemble in Washington on the 15th instant, to consider the interstate bill. The president has tendered them a reception.

THE full-dress parade which marked the funeral of Henry Ward Beecher is not likely to be repeated. It is the privilege of genius to be eccentric, but Beecher had a little more of that character than usually falls to the share of men.

THE supreme court of Indiana has definitely decided that it will, on no account, take jurisdiction of the disputed lieutenant governorship. The gist of the decision is that the legislature is supreme in its province, and must settle its own disputes.

SENATOR REAGAN, of Texas, joins in the complaint against Speaker Carlisle, alleging that the latter violated a promise to give him recognition on the floor of the house. Mr. Reagan is the man who buries himself in a bath-tub while doubtful legislation is in progress.

IT SEEMS that the Prince of Wales, disgusted by the toadyism of some anglomaniacs who are engineering the American exhibition in London, has intimated a desire to be let alone. The duke of Argyl and other prominent Englishmen, have likewise grown tired.

IT is stated from Washington that it may be two years before the names of the Mexican veterans can be placed on the pension list. Immediately after the passage of the bill Commissioner Black asked congress for an appropriation sufficient to employ several hundred clerks for a period of five months to examine and report upon these claims. This force is intended exclusively to work upon Mexican pension claims, and will form a separate division in the pension bureau. The money was to be appropriated in the deficiency bill, which it will be remembered, failed to receive the president's signature, and thus did not become a law. In consequence of that fact Mexican pension applications, instead of being expedited as fast as this number of clerks could perform the work, will be compelled to take their place in the regular order of business, and cannot be reached until the avalanche of other claims that precede them have been gotten out of the way.

THE sister of the late Governor Tilden, of New York, Mrs. Mary P. Pelton, died on Saturday, without ever receiving a cent of her brother's bequest. Mrs. Pelton was 78 years of age, and has been enjoying fairly good health until within the last ten days. A special request to the executors to hurry up the execution of the trust, so that she might enjoy it during her life time, was made some time ago and met with no response. Mr. Andrew Green called upon Mrs. Pelton a short time ago and offered to loan her some money to meet any pressing necessities, but Mrs. Pelton replied that she did not care to borrow any money, but would like to have what her brother had left her. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., called upon the executors a short time ago and urged them to arrange the trusts of his Aunt Mary, Aunt Lucy and his mother, all of whom were old and somewhat feeble, in order that they might enjoy their brother's bequests during their life time. He said: "Never mind about the younger folks; we can shift for ourselves." The old ladies were very much disappointed to think they have been treated so shabbily by the executors. The death of Mrs. Pelton may possibly bring them to their senses. The friends of the family say the heirs have been treated by the executors more as mendicants than as sisters, neices and relatives of the dead statesman and millionaire.

A Dead Lion's Friends and Foes.

When a great man dies sober-minded citizens have a hard time of it. Between silly panegyrics and malicious attacks upon the distinguished deceased there is only a thin partition, and the nauseated and indignant reader seriously wonders whether it would not be a good thing to muzzle the press or place it under a censorship.

The death of Henry Ward Beecher has brought his friends and foes to the front, and for a week their tongues and pens have wagged vigorously. As usual, the dead man's friends have made themselves ridiculous. We can pardon the enthusiastic admirer who writes that "Beecher sank as an island sinks," but what shall we say of the rash assertions that "the sweep and strength of his marvellous faculties appeared to be bounded by no limits;" "in him we lose the last of our great pulpit orators;" and "there is not the slightest likelihood of any one worthily taking up his fallen mantle?"

This is bad on account of its extravagance. So long as men live a few will always tower head and shoulders above their fellows. Each age will have its great men, and they will be moulded to suit the emergencies which calls them forth.

Perhaps, after all, the grandest tributes to the pastor of Plymouth are those which come from his foes. Frank Moulton, after being expelled from clubs, broken up in business, and sent to coventry by his old-time friends, died a disgraced man. Tilton, an exile and a beggar, has become too degraded to command a hearing. But Bowen remains, and Storrs. After leaving Beecher's name out of the Independent for fifteen years, Bowen thrusts aside his hatred and his prejudices long enough to say:

> In the death of Henry Ward Beecher, the American pulpit loses one of the greatest men that ever stood in it, and perhaps the greatest genius that America has yet produced. There lies before us the picture of the young, dark-haired man who came to Brooklyn from Indianapolis more than forty years ago. We recall the fervor and brilliancy of his oratory. He shot suddenly into the sky, brilliant as a meteor, but with a light fixed and steady as the sun. Plymouth church became immediately famous, the Mecca of every pilgrim. That young man had introduced a new style of preaching, had put a fresh genuineness into the gospel, had discovered a manliness in religion; and he uttered an appeal which went to every heart. How the crowds flocked to hear him preach! There was but one Beecher. The stranger in New York asked the way to Plymouth church: "Follow the crowd from the ferry," was all the answer needed. For decade after decade there was no decay of his power. Beecher was the best-known man in America, the pride of all our hearts. It is difficult to tell in what his power did, or rather did not, consist. It was in his whole nature. He was in every direction a genius.

And Storrs? Here we find an enemy who is guarded in even his melting moods. To his usual prayer for the sick the Sunday preceding the death of Beecher he added the words: "And may we be spared the impending blow." He measured and weighed his words. When he heard that all was over, he simply said: "It is a great calamity," and forthwith shut himself up.

To us the chatter of the dead lion's friends is far less significant than the conduct, the fate and the unwitting utterances of his sorely-smitten foes. The student of human nature will find in this whole business much that will afford him food for thought.

The Farce of Hog's Fat.

It is now pretty well understood that the big fuss raised by Armour and his colleagues in regard to the establishment of cotton seed oil mills in the south was simply for the purpose of bringing the Standard Oil company to terms. The movement has been a success, as the Chicago cotton seed lard men intended it should be, and there is no longer any danger of competition.

The terms of settlement are very simple indeed. The Standard company will continue to have a monopoly. They will furnish kerosene oil lard to the public, while the Armour concern will be permitted to furnish the country with cotton seed oil leaf lard at the same old price.

This is what is called a "deal." In fact, it is a great deal. Meanwhile the public has every reason to be contented and happy. It must have its leaf lard at any price, and it really makes little difference whether the leaf lard they get is pressed bodily out of cholera hogs, distilled from kerosene, or made from cotton seed oil.

Bless your soul! There is nothing more patient and long-suffering than the dyspeptic public that subsists on hog's fat.

A Little Off.

The Boston Advertiser makes an elaborate reply to a piece of "constitutional" by play in these columns.

Our contemporary is disposed to take issue with us upon the statement that most successful literary men have been those who did very little reading. To support its position the Advertiser has to deny that Charles Dickens was a great literary man. It enumerates Macaulay, Goethe and Prescott among the great writers who were untiring students and readers.

All this does not touch the question. We were discussing "successful literary men," and our Boston contemporary flies off to "great" literary men, which is quite another thing. The Springfield Republican catches our idea when it says:

> Mr. Beecher was "not a student" of books and cyclopedias,—he was the far greater product of culture, the indefatigable student of man and nature—like Lincoln. Who is the true student—the editor of compilations and cyclopedias, or the man whose own brain and tireless thought have produced thousands of pages which the public have eagerly read, and that not works of fiction, but upon the morals and burdens and enjoyments of every day life.

The most successful literary men of every age have been just such students as Mr. Beecher was. They studied man and nature. We hold that the successful literary man is one who wins both fame and fortune. Such a man was Skakspeare. Many sixteen-year old boys of the present day have read more good books than he ever saw. John Bunyan has left his mark upon literature, but he necessarily did very little reading. As for Dickens, in the sense in which we used the phrase, he was certainly a successful literary man, and despite the Boston Advertiser, we feel inclined to claim for him some of the elements of greatness. We made the point in the article under discussion that the most brilliant and successful French writers were notoriously averse to reading. Still, these men live in a literary atmosphere. In the salons, at the cafes, and in their circle of artists, journalists and authors, conversation is to them what reading is to men who shut themselves up in their libraries. With the greatness of this class we have nothing to do, but that they have been successful cannot be denied. They have enjoyed all the sweets of existence, while many a "great" contemporary in the same profession has battled with starvation and an unappreciative public from the cradle to the grave.

Poor Mr. Gould.

Mr. Jay Gould remarked to a newspaper reporter the other day that the money he made has enslaved him, and he is of the opinion that rich men ought to be judged pretty generously, since they have more to contend with than people who are not rich generally suppose.

This is no doubt true. When a man becomes as much a slave to money as Mr. Gould and some of his contempararies, it cannot be said that they live a particularly happy life. The only wonder is that a man as rich as Mr. Gould should care whether poor people judge him generously or not.

But there are two sides to the question. If Mr. Gould is really desirous of reaping a crop of generous judgment, let him deal generously with the public that has enabled him to build up his collossal fortune.

He has an opportunity for doing good that has been given to but few men in the history of this country. A few of these men—George Peabody and Peter Cooper, to cite instances—have builded monuments to themselves that will outlast the republic. They have wisely used riches to benefit their fellowmen, and their memory takes the shape of a benediction in the minds of millions of people who are struggling against poverty.

The spectacle of Mr. Gould retiring from business for the purpose of hoarding his millions is not a very pretty one, and he will not be judged generously, or even leniently, by the public if he continues to misuse and pervert the instruments of benevolence which an inscrutable Providence has placed in his hands.

The millions that he has accumulated will be a burden to the memory of Mr. Gould if he shall fail to take advantage of the opportunities for doing good that present themselves. When the bones of Mr. Gould are laid away, he will be as poor as the poorest pauper ever put in the ground unless he erects a memorial of charity.

JOHN SHERMAN bought a gingercake in Charleston and a chicken-pie in Savannah, and he proposes to purchase an orange in Jacksonville and a banana in Tampa. It may be truly said, therefore, that his visit is not political.

THE Piedmont Industrial exposition promises to be as important as the cotton exhibitio

THE chief of police of Sedalia, Missouri, has been trying to suppress the Salvation Army. He issued an order forbidding the army to indulge in further street parades. A Kansas City judge decided that the Salvarion Army had a right to parade the streets just as a minstrel company would have, and when the Sedalia Salvationists heard of that they marched out 100 strong under the leadership of Captain Happy Adam, and with drums and tamborines beating, and with their voices waking the echoes, they passed and repassed the police headquarters, defying arrest. The chief of police of Sedalia should take to the woods. He certainly does not catch on to the spirit of the age.

WHEN the next congress meets the democratic representatives will be found willing and anxious to repeal the infamous internal revenue system.

TREASURER JORDAN has again taken farewell of his associates in the treasury department. This is the third farewell. Mr. Jordan would make a firstrate actress.

A. S. AUSTIN, of New York, calls himself "The Champion Crank." His crankiness manifests itself in his disposition to give away things—generally cigars. Sometimes he gives away brandy and at other times he gives away story papers. The other day he stood on the streets and handed out copies of his biography. He says he is a Green Mountain boy, and used to hoe potatoes. Day before yesterday he sent District Attorney Martine, of New York, some eight dollar brandy and accompanied it with a card, bearing the following inscription:

> With the compliments and kindest wishes of the champion crank.
>
> Hang up another stocking,
> Be sure you do not forget,
> For the Prosecuting Attorney of New York,
> Is going to get them yet.
>
> THE CHAMPION CRANK OF THE U. S.

The worst feature about Crank Austin is that he tries to lecture. To a reporter he said:

"I'm a crank. I'm not crazy, but I'm a crank. I have piles of money, and I have a right to spend it in any manner I please. I gave a lecture in an Ohio town a few weeks ago on 'Bugs!' I paid $150 for the use of the hall. The audience consisted of the janitor. He said it was 'no good,' and I fired him out."

THE republicans of Pennsylvania have concluded to take no risk with respect to Mr. Randall's district. Mr. Randall is popular with the people, and he would have no trouble in retaining his seat in congress. It is such things as these that give the stricken deer of the Courier Journal an excuse for weeping.

THE trial of the Denmeads at New Brunswick, New Jersey, will be one of the most interesting investigations ever made by an American court. THE CONSTITUTION has given from time to time the developments in the case. The facts that have already come to light are almost beyond belief. There were four of the Denmeads, three brothers and the wife of one of them. Although well-to-do they lived in a squalid hovel near New Brunswick. Two weeks before Christmas one of the brothers died and a few days after Christmas the woman died. The bodies were never buried but lay in the house, and the living brothers, Sam and John, ate, slept and lived in the presence of the decaying dead. The living Denmeads made no report of the deaths. The mysterious disappearance of the man and woman aroused the suspicions of the public and the officers forced an entrance into the hovel and the horrible story came to light. The dead had starved to death. The trial which is to occur, will probably land the living Denmeads either in jail or in an asylum. They will have to answer to a charge of murder or of manslaughter in failing to provide food for the Denmeads who died, or they will have to answer a charge of lunacy. At best the Denmeads appear to be cranks of a very pronounced variety.

THE statement that Americans have been purchasing facts from the British naval authorities shows that there is still some enterprise left among those who are huddling around our hulks.

IT is thought there will be war in Europe as soon as Emperor William has peacefully celebrated his birthday.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

DeLesseps has persuaded the Germans to buy a big block of Panama canal stock. If he keeps this up the French will have all the revenge that they want.—New York World.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has signed a contract with the managers of the Haymarket theater, London, for the coming season. This comes of omitting the h from her recitation of "Ostler Joe." It was so English, you know, that it could not be passed by.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Mr. Jay Gould looks on the big railway and telegraphic evolutions much as the new member of the Young Men's Christian association looked on the gaities of Paris, saying: "What a splendid opportunity to have a good time if I had not experienced a change of heart!"

The republican majority of the senate yielded to the insistence of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Dawes upon Mr. Trotter's confirmation, but their retreat from the original rejection of a negro for the office simply because he was a democratic negro, comes too late to affect the conclusion of all intelligent negroes in the matter. The Matthews rejection broke down the color line, and the Trotter confirmation cannot restore it.—New York Post, ind.

Kansas City Journal: We learn from a Minneapolis contemporary that there are 200 miles of sidewalks in Minneapolis, but that only twenty miles are in condition to be used, owing to the unfortunate climate. Snow has fallen for 113 days, with now and then a few hours intermission, and it is impossible just at present to determine the location of the sidewalks, much less to walk upon then.

Nashville Union: The continuous attacks by the Cincinnati Enquirer's blackguard and Blaine's hireling, Gath, on Mr. Cleveland insures his nomination by the democracy in 1888. Gath and the Enquirer will never forgive any man who was in the least instrumental in securing the defeat of Blaine in '84. In the letter to the Enquirer purporting to be a biographical sketch of Mr. Beecher, it leaked out that the real cause of the effort to magnify that distinguished preacher's vices and write away his virtues proceeded from Mr. Beecher's opposition to Blaine.

New York Star: One remarkable point in the career of the late Henry Ward Beecher will be noted by the hopeful and expectant fathers of dull boys—the lateness of the period at which his intellect began to assume shape. This wonderful orator, poet, actor and pulpiteer was a dull boy. He loved to wander in the woods. He hated books, while he had a warm side for nature. At school he was considered something of a dunce, one biographer says. His desire for reading was awakened by a sensational sea story, and he came near being a sailor. But at that point the intellect vivified, and out of the chrysalis came the great man whose fame filled the world. Let not this bit of history be lost upon the parents who are anxiously watching the development of boys who care more for fishing than for books.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

WILLIAM OPPEL, of Howell, Mich., is eighty-seven years old, a bachelor and a miser. He is worth several thousands of dollars. The other day he fell in the street exhausted for want of food. In the hovel where he lived were found a sack of flour and several dollars in silver. The old man insists that he ought to go to the poorhouse.

IN a Liverpool cigar factory, where a thousand girls are employed, a fire brigade, composed of the operatives, has been organized. The girls are well officered and drilled, and at a recent blaze in the factory did efficient service in subduing the flames.

MRS. ROSALINE GENEVIEVE VON PHUL, who recently died at St. Louis, was born in Lexington, Ky., June 22, 1797, and "enjoyed the distinction," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "of having lived under the Spanish, French, and American governments, and during the administration of every president of the United States. She had fifteen children, eight of whom survive, the eldest, Mrs. Thomas N. Taylor, of St. Louis, being sixty-five years of age. Her descendants are about one hundred in number.

A THEATRICAL manager, lately deceased, left the following memorandum in his note book: "In all my forty years' experience I never knew a prima donna to be sick or have a cold on the day she was to have a benefit."

A SON of Senator Patterson, the famous carpetbagger of South Carolina, is an inmate of the Tombs prison, New York, awaiting trial for having swindled a man out of the enormous sum of five dollars.

CALIFORNIA, it is said, is not a poor man's country, and nowhere is this more evident than in the rural and mountainous districts. Living is cheaper than at the east, but it is harder to make money. Capital is centralized and labor so cheap that a poor man has no chance. The men who are wealthy have enormous amounts.

ONE correspondent, who claims to have been on the ground when the prince of Wales made his alleged indifferent reply to those who called to him to get up the night of the earthquake, insists that his royal highness did not say: "Since the shocks are over and the house still stands I will remain where I am—in bed." What the prince did say, this fellow insists, was: "The earthquake be d—d." And those who have had the pleasure of even a passing acquaintance with H. R. H., will readily accept the revised utterance as the more likely of the two.

FROM THE FUNNY COLUMNS.

The New York legislature has passed a bill making September 1st a legal holiday. It is called Labor Day, probably because the saloon keeper will be overworked on that day.—Norristown Herald.

She—"Your little wife made that cake with her own dear little hands!" He—"Well, now, if my little wife will eat that cake with her own dear little mouth I will be satisfied.

Lady—"Have you had much experience as a cook?" Applicant—"O, indeed, I have. I was the cook of Mr. and Mrs. Peterby for three years." "Why did you leave them?" "I didn't leave hem; they left me. They both died." "What of?" "Dyspepsia."—New York Sun.

Smith—"Who is that gentleman you were talking with just now?"
Brown—"He claims to be a titled Englishman of distinguished family, but I doubt it."
Smith—"Why?"
Brown—"Because he didn't ask me to lend him any money?"

Ethel—George, dear, they have a new kind of candy down at Westlow's. It's perfectly delicious.
George (nervously)—Is it? A new kind, eh? What does it cost?
Ethel—Only a dollar a pound, dear. And it melts in your mouth as sweetly idyllic as a dream of ambrosial nectar.
George—A dollar a round, you say? I thought you said it was a new kind.—Somerville Journal.

A pretty good story is told of a local druggist, the incident occuring some months ago. A man who was rather hard of hearing had a corn pound put up for him, and he called for the bill: "Thirty cents," replied the druggist. The buyer put down three cents and started for the door. The druggist sang out: "Hold on! you've made a mistake; 30 cents." The man didn't hear him. As the door closed behind him the druggist remarked: "Well, go on; I've made two cents on the deal anyway."—Geneva Advertiser.

"What's the reason Charlotte doesn't come to school?" asked the teacher of a little tow-headed boy Monday morning. "I dunno," replied the boy, as he nearly ruined his hat by pulling it instead of lifting it off his head, "but I guess it's on account of her beau." "Is she going to get married?" "Well, she acts like it. I saw her pull her beau's hair last night, and that's the way ma treats pa. I guess Sis is practicin' for the weddin'."—Newman Independent.

Omaha Boy—Say, Sis, you know Mr. Nicefellow begged your pardon for steppin' on your dress an' tearin' a big hole in it?
Omaha Miss—Well, what of it?
"And you said it didn't matter a bit, an' you was glad of it?"
"Yes."
"'Cause you liked to sew, an' you didn't know what you'd do with yourself if you hadn't anything to mend?"
"Well, what of it, I say?"
"It wasn't Mr. Nicefellow that stepped on your dress. It was me."
"Oh! you horrid, awkward little wretch. I'll skin you alive."—Omaha World.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Electric Light.

S. P. R., Dadeville, Ala.: Who was the inventor of the electric light?

Sir Humphrey Davy.

An Old Church.

R. B., Clarksville, Tenn.: Please name the oldest church building in the world.

The oldest specimen of "Christan architecture in the world is the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, which was built A. D. 327 by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. An altar in this splendid basilica is said to mark the spot where were buried the 20,000 children massacred by order of Herod. Here, also, is a low vault, called the Chapel of the Nativity, with an inscription which says: 'Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary.' The ancient church is now used by all sects alike, and is in a state of great neglect. Adjoining it are Roman Catholic, Greek and Armenian convents, and connected with it is a chamber which was formerly the study of St. Jerome."

Beecher's Belief.

Subscriber, Greenville, S. C.: What was Beecher's belief?

In a recent letter to Dr. Morrison, of Baltimore, he stated it as follows:

"The formulated doctrines, as I hold them, are: A personal God, creator and ruler over all things; the human family universally sinful; the need and possibility and facts of conversion; the divine agency in such a work; Jesus Christ the manifestation of God in human conditions; His office in redemption supreme. I do not believe in the Calvinistic form of stating the atonement. I do not believe in the fall of the human race in Adam, and of course, I do not hold that Christ's work was to satisfy the law broken by Adam for all his posterity. The race was not lost, but has been ascending steadily from creation. I am in hearty accord with revivals and revival preaching, with the educating forces of the church, and in sympathy with all ministers who in their several ways seek to build up men into the image of Jesus Christ, by whose faithfulness, generosity, and love I hope to be saved and brought home to heaven."

From One Who Needs to Be, Too.

From the Norristown Herald.

A description of an infant's feeding bottle says, "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place, say under a tap." If they are going to subject infants to such treatment few of us will care to be "born again."

The Depth of Imitative Perfidy.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Queerer still than the caterpillars which pretend to be leaves or flowers for the sake of protection, are those truly diabolical and perfidious Brazilian spiders which, as Mr. Bates observed, are brilliantly colored with crimson and purple, but "double themselves up at the base of leaf stalks, so as to resemble flower buds, and thus deceive the insects upon which they prey." There is something hideously wicked and cruel in this lowest depth of imitative infamy. A flower bud is something so innocent and child-like; and to disguise oneself as such for purposes of murder and rapine, argues the final abyss of arachnoid perfidy. It reminds one of that charming and amiable young lady in Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Dynamiter," who amused herself in moments of temporary gaiety by blowing up inhabited houses, inmates and all, out of pure lightness of heart and girlish frivolity. An Indian mantis or prying insect, a little less wicked, though no less cruel than the spiders, deceives the flies who come to his arm under the false pretence of being a quiet leaf, upon which they may light in safety for rest and refreshment. Yet another abandoned member of the same family, relying boldly upon the resources of tropical nature, gets itself up as a complete orchid, the head and fangs being moulded in the exact image of the beautiful blossom, and the arms folding treacherously around the unhappy insect which ventures to seek for honey in its deceptive jaws.

Look for Yourself.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

A miner in Leadville, Col., who can neither read nor write, is worth today at least $3,000,000. Four years ago he hadn't a penny except what he earned from day to day as a miner. His name is John L. Morrissey. He is a young man, not over thirty-two or thirty-three. The Crown Point mine, like Tom Bowen's Golconda, was just about paying expenses. Her owners offered to sell her for $40,000. Morrissey went to Chicago and interested Diamond Joe Reynolds in the matter. Reynolds knew that Morrissey was an authority on mining, even if he couldn't write his name. He finally purchased the Crown Point, agreeing to give Morrissey a half interest after the original sum was repaid. Within thirty days they struck a vein of high class ore that has yielded them a monthly income of $18,000 apiece ever since. There is said to be $5,000,000 worth of ore in sight. Morrissey cannot even tell the time of day. It is a stock joke among the boys if you ask Morrissey what o'clock it is for him to pull from his fob a $800 watch and, with a condescending air, tell you to "luk for yerself and then ye'll know I am not lying to yez."

A Dead Sure Sign.

From the Louisville Post.

The late Colonel Gabe Wharton, two or three years ago, was sent to Mexico by a syndicate of New York capitalists, including Mr. Seligman, the famous Hebrew banker, who wanted to build a railroad to that country. Colonel Wharton was not pleased with the outlook, and reported to the company that the prospect did not justify the expense. Mr. Seligman, who was much interested and thought that great fortunes were to be made in that part of Mexico, was considerably disappointed. He thought that perhaps Wharton had not informed himself sufficiently on the resources of that country, and so expressed himself.

"Colonel," he asked, "why do you think our railroad wouldn't pay?"

"Well, the fact is, Mr. Seligman, I, said Wharton, "when I went down there to study the industrial status of the country, I was immediately struck by the fact that there were no Jews there. Where there are no Jews there is no business enterprise and no prosperity."

Mr. Seligman was immensely pleased with the keen response.

The Latest Style in Writing.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Since James Gordon Bennett's last visit to New York this style of fine writing has been in great favor on the Herald:

It was night.
It was a dark night.
A man stood in the gloom beyond the gas light.
The wind blew through his whiskers.
But he did not seem to mind it.
He appeared to be listening.
Suddenly a sound salutes his ears. He raises his head.
A street car approaches.
He steps out into the street as it nears him.
As it passes he leaps lightly on the rear platform.
He is gone!

Not at All Like Most Boys.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Willie Lamb, a thirteen-year old Kentucky boy, found that a big rock had fallen on the railroad track in a narrow cut near Scottsburg. He waited an hour and then flagged and stopped a coming passenger train. The passengers made up a purse for him. "I didn't expect nothing," said Willie, I just didn't like to see the train busted up."

Especially to the Jokers.

From the Norristown Herald.

A newly formed minstrel organization has ordered $18,000 worth of pictorial posters. If it were to order a few hundred dollars' worth of new jokes and sketches it would give greater satisfaction.

A Plagiarism on Micawber.

From the North Wales, Penn., Record.

A correspondent wants to know what a capitalist is, anyway. Well, in this country a capitalist is generally a workingman who has learned how to live on less than he earns.

His Enemies Will Tell Him of It.

From the Transcript.

Hundreds of men will tell you that they never read newspaper editorials; but put something into an editorial that one doesn't like, and see how quickly he will discover it.

Thirty, of Course.

From Tid Bits.

If Julius Cæsar was born B. C. 100, and used to go to school with S——n B. A—th—y, how old is S——n B. A—th—y?

It's Better Looking than Most Girls.

From the New Haven News.

What a terrible thing it would be for a man to fall in love with a "composite" female photograph.

Her Young Man Supplies the Gum.

From the Yale News.

A student at Vassar limits her expenses, including books, to $25 a year.

On the Dull Reader's Skull.

From the Burlington Free Press.

The best way to get at the meaning of Browning's poems is to use a can-opener.

There Is No Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fail and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers.
Transported into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Make glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life;

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise;

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us out to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is Life.—There are no dead.

—[Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

A BLUE RIDGE ROMANCE

The First Husband Waives His Claim, But Revengeful Neighbor Invokes the Law

In all the south there is no more romantic region than that beyond the Blue Ridge mountains, in North Carolina, where the wild Indian yet play their part, as in the days of early settlement. In Jackson county a large tract of land is owned by the Cherokees, a "eastern band" of this once powerful tribe, living there their chief estate.

Seated by a cozy fire the other night in a committee room in the capitol, Senator [illegible] related a curious story.

He said that in 1862 a stalwart mountaineer named Hamrick, who up to that time had managed to avoid the war and its attendant features of volunteering or being conscripted, brought a buxom wife with him from [illegible] county into Jackson county, and made a home in this quiet and lovely cove in the Indian reservation.

Months passed. The pair were devoted. The young wife experienced all the delights of a thoroughly primitive existence. But it was not to last. There was a regiment of Cherokees in the service of the state, under command of old Colonel Thomas. One of the officer of this regiment returned and [illegible] Hamrick in the cove. The latter was conscripted and hurried to the front. His wife never heard from him in northern Virginia. Letters were infrequent, messages seldom came.

In 1864 the wife—to whom a pair of twins, a boy and a girl, had been born—learned that her husband had disappeared; that after his name on the roll of his company was only the dreadful entry, "missing."

In 1865 the war ended, and with it came to her the news that her husband had deserted—gone over to the enemy. Year after year passed. The wife kept the vigil of love and wearily waited for the missing husband who never came.

There were wooers enough, and "the widow," as she was called in the neighborhood talked what were there considered good offers. One patient lover named Bowers, thrice rejected, persevered, and in 1876 won the prize of devotion. He brought his effects to his wife's home in the cove.

Ten years more passed and 1886 came. Not one word of the long lost first husband had been heard since the returning soldiers brought news in 1865 of Hamrick's desertion. True as to the wife's devotion was to her second husband, she had yet a warm spot in her simple heart for the first, and in her rude, uncultured way even wove a half romance out of the past and apparently unending mystery of his absence.

One bright day last summer a stranger came to Bowers's home in the cove. The place was in most respects like it was in 1863, for change in the mountain wilds are made slowly. Bowers was not at home. The wife was now a buxom woman of forty years, far tidier in appearance and with much more natural grace and sprightliness of manner than the average woman in that section. The stranger asked who lived there. He was told "the Bowers family." In a hospitable manner he was asked in the house where presently came to their mother two children, one of six, and the other of [illegible] years.

At dinner time the family received two more additions—a young man and young woman about twenty-three years of age, exceedingly alike in face and manner. The stranger asked, "Who are these?" "They are Hamrick's," was the reply of the good wife; "my children by my first husband." People in the mountains in many cases love to talk—in fact, are not infrequently garrulous—and in half an hour the wife had told the story of her first marriage and the deep mystery which had ended it. The stranger listened attentively, and just as the story was concluded Bowers came in.

A neighbor came in, and soon learned the story, too. The wife bustled about, of course excited, but not in tears. Hamrick and Bowers talked together.

The neighbors, after the manner of neighbors all the world over, told the news to people within reach, and next day those came to hear and see. A few, very few, had a remembrance of Hamrick; not vivid, but faint, for he had lived in that section but a little while, of course.

Presently some loquacious neighbor said to Bowers: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"About what?" was the reply.

"Why, about that man Hamrick. He's your wife's husband."

This put a new face on the matter. Bowers had not thought of it in that way, neither had the wife. She broke into tears.

There were a dozen people in the house. All were listening and looking with rude curiosity.

The house seemed cramped. Bowers said, "Let's go outdoors." All went.

No sooner had they arrived in the yard than the wife went to Bowers and threw her arms about him.

At this whatever manliness there was in Hamrick came to the surface and asserted itself. He said: "I'll tell you what I'll do, people; I don't want to make no disturbance and I'll go right back where I came from."

That was all he said. The crowd hushed, spoke, half nodded assent to the proposition and plan in one. Right there, under the trees, the matter was fixed as if in court before a jury. Hamrick said he was satisfied, and declared that this time he would go "for good." He told the people, his wife, his children, all goodbye. Only the wife cried, and through any sentimentality about the situation, but out of pure emotion and a desire to do her duty in her own simple way.

There was, nevertheless, in the situation, in the subject, everything that the most ardent novelist could desire, and yet to those present all was a fact, a hard fact, without possibly the barest suggestion of sentiment.

The neighbors did not spread the news very much outside their own circle, and the affair was a mere matter of neighborhood talk. But no one thought that the law would ever step in. But step in it did, in a way just as romantic though just as real, as everything else.

A neighbor of Bowers had what in the country is known as "a falling out" with him about a cider press. Out of these trivial affairs grow quarrels, harsh words, nay, blood-letting, and even homicides, not infrequently.

This time Bowers' new-made enemy was of another stamp of man. He knew of the Hamrick matter, but a few months ago settled. In last October he went to the county seat and there gave to the solicitor or a grand jury man the information that Bowers was violating the statute by unlawfully living with a woman, and that the woman had also violated the law in committing bigamy.

Now here was a situation. Bowers and his wife were arrested and Senator Elias, a lawyer of repute in all that region, was sought to defend them. The husband, who had given bond for his appearance at court, rode many miles after "Lawyer Elias" and told him the whole story.

The lawyer, a man of culture, was astonished at the story thus unrolled before his very eyes. Court met and the lawyer used all his eloquence and persuasiveness. He told the whole story—of the deserted wife, the long vigil of love, the giving up of the first husband for dead, the remarriage, the return of the long lost husband, the verbal agreement that he should return to the far northwest and all remain as it was.

The narrative had its effect upon the court mind; but the law had technically, unknowingly been violated; it must be technically enforced. So there was a technical verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court if the parties lived separate and apart.

This was Lawyer Elias's chance, his opportunity; he seized it. He told Bowers that he and his wife had best go out of that neighborhood, and that they might live together, that the verdict was only technical, and the judgment a mere form, and that in the future the law would not again disturb them.

They acted on the suggestion, removed to Macon county, and now live there at peace with all the world. Only a few weeks ago the son was married, and in the spring the girl will become a bride.

So Senator Elias told the story, a true story in all particulars, which has in it all the elements of the fanciful and the unreal, and is yet just as true as the fact, known of all men, that the great peaks of the Blue Ridge raise themselves skyward in western North Carolina.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage Preaches on the Subject of "Stinging Annoyances," From the Text: "The Lord Thy God Will Send the Hornet"—A Sermon for Every One to Read.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—[Special.]—At the tabernacle this morning the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., expounded appropriate passages of Scripture. He then gave out the hymn beginning:

"Must Jesus bear the cross alone,
And all the world go free?
No! there's a cross for every one,
And there's a cross for me."

The subject of his discourse was "Stinging Annoyances," and his text, Deuteronomy, chapter vii, verse 20: "The Lord thy God will send the hornet." He said:

It seems as if the insect world were determined to war against the human race. It is every year attacking the grain fields and the orchards and the vineyards. The Colorado beetle, the Nebraska grasshopper, the New Jersey locust, the universal potato destroyer, seem to carry on the work which was begun ages ago, when the insects buzzed out of Noah's ark as the door was opened.

In my text the hornet flies out on its mission. It is a species of wasp, swift in its motion, and violent in its sting. Its touch is torture to man or beast. We have all seen the cattle run bellowing from the cut of its lancet. In boyhood we used to stand cautiously looking at the globular nest hung from the tree branch, and while we were looking at the wonderful pasteboard covering we were struck with something that sent us shrieking away. The hornet goes in swarms. It has captains over hundreds, and twenty of them attacking one man will produce certain death. The Persians attempted to conquer a Christian city, but the elephants and the beasts on which the Persians rode were

ASSAULTED BY THE HORNET,

so that the whole army was broken up and the besieged city was rescued. This burning and noxious insect stung out the Hittites and Canaanites from their country. What the gleaming sword and chariot of war could not accomplish was done by the puncture of an insect. The Lord sent the hornet.

My friends, when we are assaulted by behemoths of trouble—great behemoths of trouble—we become chivalric, and we assault them; we get on the high-mettled steed of our courage, and make a cavalry charge at them, and, if God be with us, we come out stronger and better than we went in. But, alas for these insectile annoyances of life—these foes too small to shoot; these things without any avoirdupois weight—the gnats, and the midges, and the flies, and the wasps, and the hornets! In other words, it is the small stinging annoyances of our life which drive us out and use us up. Into the best conditioned life, for some grand glorious purpose, God sends the hornet.

I remark in the first place, that these small stinging annoyances may come in the shape of a sensitive nervous organization. People who are prostrated under typhoid fevers or with broken bones get plenty of sympathy, but who pities anybody that is nervous? The doctors say, and the family says, and everybody says, "Oh! she's only a little nervous; that's all." The sound of a heavy foot, the harsh clearing of a throat, a discord in music,

A WANT OF HARMONY

between the shawl and the glove on the same person, a curt answer, a passing slight, the wind from the east, any one of ten thousand annoyances, opens the door for the hornet. The fact is, that the vast majority of the people in this country are over-worked, and their nerves are the first to give out. A great multitude are under the strain of Leyden, who, when he was told by his physician that if he did not stop working while he was in such poor physical health he would die, responded, "Doctor, whether I live or die, the wheel must keep going around." These persons of whom I speak have a bleeding sensitiveness. The flies love to light on anything raw, and these people are like the Canaanites spoken of in the text, or in the context—they have a very thin covering, and are vulnerable at all points. And the Lord sent the hornet.

Again, these small insect annoyances may come to us in the shape of friends and acquaintances who are always saying disagreeable things. There are some people you cannot be with for half an hour but you feel cheered and comforted. Then there are other people you cannot be with for five minutes before you feel miserable. They do not mean to disturb you, but they sting you to the bone. They gather up all the yarn which the gossips spin, and peddle it. They gather up all the adverse criticisms about your person, about your business, about your home, about your church, and they make your ear the funnel into which they pour it. They laugh heartily when they tell you, as though it were a good joke; and you laugh too—outside. These people are brought to our attention in the Bible, in the book of Ruth; Naomi went forth beautiful and with the finest of worldly prospects into another land, but after awhile she came back widowed, and sick and poor. What did her friends do when she came back to the city? They all went out, and, instead of giving her common-sense consolation, what did they do? Read the book of Ruth and find out. They

THREW UP THEIR HANDS

and said: "Is this Naomi?" as much as to say: "How very bad you look!" When I entered the ministry I looked very pale for years, and every year, for four or five years, a hundred times a year, I was asked if I was not in a consumption. And passing through the room I would sometimes hear people sigh and cry: "A-ah! not long for this world." I resolved in those times that I never, in any conversation, would say anything depressing, and by the help of God I have kept the resolution. These people of whom I speak reap and bind in the great harvest field of discouragement. Some days you greet them with a hilarious "Good morning," and they come buzzing at you with some depressing information. The Lord sent the hornet. It is astonishing how some people prefer to write and to say disagreeable things. That was the case when years ago Henry M. Stanley returned after his magnificent exploit of finding Dr. David Livingstone, and when Mr. Stanley stood before the savants of Europe, and many of the small critics of the day, under pretense of getting geographical information, put to him most insolent questions, he folded his arms and refused to answer. At the very time when you would suppose that all decent men would have applauded the heroism of the man, there were those to hiss. The Lord sent the hornet. And when afterward that man sat down on the western coast of Africa, sick and worn perhaps in the grandest achievement of the age in the way of geographical discovery, there were small critics all over the world to buzz and buzz, and caricature and deride him; and when a few weeks after that he got the London papers, as he opened them,

OUT FLEW THE HORNET.

When I see that there are so many people in the world who like to say disagreeable things, and write disagreeable things, I come almost in my weaker moments to believe what a man said to me in Philadelphia one Monday morning. I went to get the horse that was at the livery, and the hostler, a plain man, said to me, "Mr. Talmage, I saw that you preached to the young men yesterday." I said, "Yes." He said, "No use, no use; man's a failure."

The small insect annoyances of life sometimes come in the shape of a local physical trouble, which does not amount to a positive prostration, but which bothers you when you want to feel the best. Perhaps it is a sick-headache which has been the plague of your life, and you appoint some occasion of mirth, or sociality, or usefulness, and when the clock strikes the hour you cannot make your appearance. Perhaps the trouble is between the ear and the forehead, in the shape of a neuralgic twinge. Nobody can see it or sympathize with you; but just at the time when you want your intellect clearest, and your disposition brightest, you feel a sharp, keen, disconcerting thrust.

THE LORD SENT THE HORNET.

Perhaps these small insect annoyances will come in the shape of a domestic irritation. The parlor and the kitchen do not always harmonize. To get good service and to keep it is one of the great questions of the country. Sometimes it may be the arrogancy and inconsiderateness of employers, but whatever be the fact, we all admit there are these insect annoyances winging their way out from the culinary department. If the grace of God be not in the heart of the housekeeper, she cannot maintain her equilibrium. The men come home at night and hear the story of these annoyances, and say: "O! these home troubles are very little things." They are small, small as wasps, but they sting. Martha's nerves were all unstrung when she rushed in asking Christ to reprove Mary, and there are tens of thousands of women who are dying, stung to death by these pestiferous domestic annoyances. The Lord sent the hornet.

These small insect disturbances may also come in the shape of business irritations. There are men here who went through 1857 and September 24th, 1869, without losing their balance, who are every day unhorsed by little annoyances—a clerk's ill-manners, or a blot of ink on a bill of lading, or the extravagance of

A PARTNER WHO OVERDRAWS

his account, or the underselling by a business rival, or the whispering of business confidences in the street, or the making of some little bad debt which was against your judgment, just to please somebody else. It is not the panics that kill the merchants. Panics come only once in ten or twenty years. It is the constant din of these every day annoyances which is sending so many of our best merchants into nervous dyspepsia and paralysis and the grave. When our national commerce fell flat on its face, these men stood up and felt almost defiant; but their life is giving way now under the swarm of these pestiferous annoyances. The Lord sent the hornet.

I have noticed in the history of some of my congregation that their annoyances are multiplying, and that they have a hundred where they used to have ten. The naturalist tells us that a wasp sometimes has a family of twenty thousand wasps, and it does seem as if every annoyance of your life bred millions. By the help of God today I want to show you the other side. The hornet is of no use? O, yes! The naturalists tell us they are very important in the world's economy: they kill spiders and they clear the atmosphere; and I really believe God sends the annoyances of our life upon us to kill the spiders of the soul and to clear the atmosphere of our skies. These annoyances are sent on us, I think, to wake us up from our lethargy. There is nothing that makes a man so lively as a nest of "yellow jackets," and I think that these annoyances are intended to persuade us of the fact that this is not a world for us to stop in. If we had a bed of everything that was attractive and soft and easy, what would we want of heaven? You think that the hollow tree sends the hornet, or you think the devil sends the hornet. I want to correct your opinion. The Lord sent the hornet.

Then I also think these annoyances come upon us to culture our patience. In the gymnasium you find upright parallel bars—bars with holes over each other for pegs to be put in. Then the gymnast takes a peg in each hand he begins to climb, one inch at a time, or two inches, and

GETTING HIS STRENGH CULTURED,

reaches after awhile the ceiling. And it seems to me that these annoyances in life are a moral gymnasium, each worry a peg by which we are to climb higher and higher in Christian attainment. We all love to see patience, but it cannot be cultured in fair weather. It is a child of the storm. If you had everything desirable and there was nothing more to get, what would you want with patience? The only time to culture it is when you are slandered and cheated, and sick and half dead. "Oh," you say, "if I only had the circumstances of some well-to-do man I would be patient too." You might as well say, "If it were not for this water I would swim;" or, "I could shoot this gun if it were not for the caps." When you stand chin-deep in annoyances is the time for you to swim out toward the great headlands of Christian attainment, and when your life is loaded to the muzzle with annoyances, that is the time to draw the trigger. Nothing but the furnace will ever burn out of us the clinker and the slag. I have formed this theory in regard to small annoyances and vexations: It takes just so much trouble to fit us for usefulness and heaven. The only question is, whether we shall take it in the bulk, or pulverized and granulated. Here is one man who takes it in the bulk. His back is broken, or his eyesight put out, or some other awful calamity befalls him; while the vast majority of people take the thing piece-meal. Which way would you rather have it? Of course, in piece-meal. Better have five aching teeth than one broken jaw. Better ten fly-blisters than an amputation. Better twenty squalls than one cyclone. There may be a difference of opinion as to allopathy and homeopathy; but in this matter of trouble I like homeopathic doses—small pellets of annoyance rather than some

KNOCK-DOWN DOSE OF CALAMITY.

Instead of the thunderbolt give us the hornet. If you have a bank you would a great deal rather that fifty men should come in with checks less than a hundred dollars than to have two depositors come in the same day each wanting his ten thousand dollars. In this latter case, you cough and look down at the floor and up at the ceiling before you look into the safe. Now, my friends, would you not rather have these small drafts of annoyance on your bank of faith than some all-staggering demand upon your endurance? I want to make you so strong that you will not surrender to small annoyances. In the village of Hamelin, tradition says, there was an invasion of rats, and these small creatures almost devoured the town and threatened the lives of the population, and the story is that a piper came out one day and played a very sweet tune, and all the vermin followed him—followed him to the banks of the Weser, and then he blew a blast and they dropped in and disappeared forever. Of course this is a fable, but I wish I could, on the sweet flute of the gospel, draw forth all the nibbling and burrowing annoyances of your life, and play them down into the depths forever. How many touches did the artist give the picture of 'Cotopaxi," or his "Heart of the Andies?' I suppose about fifty thousand touches. I hear the canvas saying, "Why do you keep me trembling with that pencil so long? Why don't you put it on in one dash?" "No," says the artist, "I know how to make a painting; it will take fifty thousand of these touches." And I want you, my friends, to understand that it is these ten thousand annoyances which, under God, are making up

THE PICTURE OF YOUR LIFE,

to be hung at last in the galleries of heaven, fit for angels to look at. God knows how to make a picture.

I go into a sculptor's studio, and see him shaping a statue. He has a chisel in one hand and a mallet in the other, and he gives a very gentle stroke—click, click, click! I say, "Why don't you strike harder?" "Oh!" he replies, 'that would shatter the statue. I can't do it that way; I must do it this way." So he works on, and after awhile the features come out and everybody that enters the studio is charmed and fascinated. Well, God has your soul under process of development, and it is the little annoyances and vexations of life that are chiseling out your immortal nature. It is the click, click, click! I wonder why some great providence does not come, and with one stroke prepare you for heaven. Ah, no; God says that is not the way. And so he keeps on by strokes of little vexations, until at last you shall be a glad spectacle for angels and for men. You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletion. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than great ones. A swarm of locusts will kill a grain field sooner than the incursion of three or four cattle. You say, "Since I lost my child, since I lost my property, I have been a different man." But you do not recognize the architecture of little annoyances, that are hewing, digging, cutting, shaping, splitting, and interjoining your moral qualities. Rats may sink a ship. One lucifer-match may send destruction through a block of storehouses. Catharine de Medicis got her death from smelling a poisonous rose. Columbus yb stopping and

ASKING FOR A PIECE OF BREAD,

and a drink of water at a Franciscan convent was lead to the discovery of a new world. And there is an intimate connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everythings.

Now, be careful to let none of those annoyances go through your soul unarraigned. Compel them to administer to your spiritual wealth. The scratch of a sixpenny-nail sometimes produces lock-jaw, and the clip of a most infinitesimal annoyance may damage you forever. Do not let any annoyance or perplexity come across your soul without its making you better.

Our national government does not think it belittling to put a tax on pins, and a tax on buckles and a tax on shoes. The individual taxes do not amount to much, but in the aggregate to millions and millions of dollars. And I would have you, O Christian man, put a high tariff on every annoyance and vexation that come through your soul. This might not amount to much, in single cases, but in the aggregate it would be a great revenue of spiritual strength and satisfaction. A bee can suck honey even out of a nettle; and if you have the grace of God in your heart, you can get sweetness out of that which would otherwise irritate and annoy. A returned missionary told me that a company of adventurers rowing up the Ganges were stung to death by flies that infest that region at certain seasons. I have seen the earth strewed with the carcasses of men slain by insect annoyances. The only way to get prepared for

THE GREAT TROUBLES OF LIFE

is to conquer these small troubles. What would you say of a soldier who refused to load his gun, or to go into the conflict because it was only a skirmish, saying, "I am not going to spend my ammunition on a skirmish; wait until there comes a general engagement, and then you will see how courageous I am, and what battling I will do?" The general would say to such a man, "If you are not faithful in a skirmish, you would be nothing in a general engagement." And I have to tell you, O Christian men, if you cannot apply the principles of Christ's religion on a small scale, you will never be able to supply them on a large scale.

If I had my way with you I would have you possess all possible worldly prosperity. I would have you each one a garden—a river flowing through it, geraniums and shrubs on the sides, and the grass and flowers as beautiful as though the rainbow had fallen. I would have you a house, a splendid mansion, and the bed should be covered with upholstery dipped in the setting sun. I would have every hall in your house set with statues and statuettes, and then I would have the fur quarters of the globe pour in all their luxuries on your table, and you should have forks of silver and knives of gold, inlaid with diamonds and amethysts. Then you should each one of you have the finest horses, and your pick of the equipages of the world. Then I would have you live a hundred and fifty years, and you should not have a pain or ache until the last breath. "Not each one of us?" you say. Yes; each one of you.

"NOT TO YOUR ENEMIES?"

Yes; the only difference I would make with them would be that I would put a little extra gilt on their walls, and a little extra embroidery on their slippers. But you say, "Why does not God give us all these things?" Ah, I bethink myself. He is wiser. It would make fools and sluggards of us if we had our way. No man puts his best picture in the portico or vestibule of his house. God meant this world to be only the vestibule of heaven, that great gallery of the universe towards which we are aspiring. We must not have it too good in this world, or we would want no heaven.

Polycarp was condemned to be burnt to death. The stake was planted. He was fastened to it. The faggots were placed around him, the fires kindled, but history tells us that the flames bent outward like the canvass of a ship in a stout breeze, so that the flames, instead of destroying Polycarp, were only a wall between him and his enemies. They had actually to destroy him with the poniard; the flames would not touch him. Well, my hearer, I want you to understand that by God's grace the flames of trial, instead of consuming your soul, are only going to be a wall of defense, and a canopy of blessing. God is going to fulfil to you the blessing and the promise, as He did to Polycarp. "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned." Now you do not understand; you shall know hereafter. In heaven you will bless God even for the hornet.

BOB INGERSOLL ON BEECHER.

"Manhood is His Forte"—A Touching Tribute Paid in 1880.

From the New York Herald.

Do you want to know what Bob Ingersoll thinks of the great man who lies dying in Brooklyn?

Would you like to know what the renowned infidel wrote with his own hands of Henry Ward Beecher?

It was in the fall of 1880.

Mr. Beecher had introduced the infidel orator to a great political gathering in the Brooklyn academy of music, saying that the colonel was the most brilliant living orator in any tongue.

A day or two afterward the colonel was asked by a Herald reporter what he thought of Mr. Beecher. He at once sat down and wrote as fast as his pencil could trot over the paper, thus:

"I regard him as the greatest man in any pulpit of the world. He treated me with a generosity that nothing could exceed. He rose grandly above the prejudices supposed to belong to his class, and acted only as a man could act without a chain upon his brain and only kindness in his heart.

"I told him that night that I congratulated the world that it had a minister with an intellectual horizon broad enough and a mental sky studded with stars of genius enough to hold all creeds in scorn that shocked the heart of man. I think that Mr. Beecher has liberalized the English-speaking people of the world. I do not think he agrees with me. He holds to many things that I most passionately deny. But in common we believe in the liberty of thought.

"My principal objections to orthodox religion are two—slavery here and hell hereafter. I do not believe that Mr. Beecher on these two points can disagree with me. The real difference between us is, he says God, I say nature. The real agreement between us is, we both say liberty."

"What is Mr. Beecher's forte?" asked the reporter.

"He is of a wonderfully poetic temperament. In pursuing any course of thought his mind is like a stream flowing through the scenery of fairyland. The stream murmurs and laughs, while the banks grow green and the vines blossom.

"His brain is controlled by his heart. He thinks in pictures. With him logic means mental melody. The discordant is the absurd.

"For years he has endeavored to hide the dungeon of orthodoxy with the ivy of imagination. Now and then he pulls for a moment the leafy curtain aside and is horrified to see the lizards, snakes, basilisks and abnormal monsters of the orthodox age, and then he utters a great cry, the protest of a loving, throbbing heart.

"He is a great thinker, a marvellous orator, and, in my judgment, greater and grander than any creed or church. Besides all this, he treated me like a king. Manhood is his forte, and I expect to live and die his friend."

Disorders which Affect the Kidneys.

Are among the most formidable known. Diabetes, Bright's disease, gravel, and other complaints of the urinary organs, are not ordinarily cured in severe cases, but they may be averted by timely medication. A useful stimulant of the urinary glands has ever been found in Hostetters's Stomach Bitters, medicine which not only affords the requisite stimulus when they become inactive, but increases their vigor and secretive power. By increasing the activity of the kidneys and bladder, this medicine has the additional effect of expelling from the blood impurities which it is the peculiar office of those organs to eliminate and pass off. The Bitters is also a purifier and strengthener of the bowells, an invigorant of the stomach, and a matchless remedy for biliousness and fever and ague. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa

Presents a new and valuable food beverage. It is delicious to the taste, highly nutritious and rendered readily digestible. It will not cause distress or headache like the ordinary cocoas. It will be found at the druggists' and grocers'. 2d or 5p sun mon wed

OUR FELINE FRIENDS.

Odd Freaks, Capers and Devotion of the Household Pet.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

On the battlefield of Sebastopol a week subsequent to the conflict cats were found clinging to the knapsacks of their masters, whom they refused to leave after their death.

A curious story is related by a correspondent of the London Field of a tabby cat which produced and successfully reared a family of five kittens in a disused magpie's nest at the top of an elm tree.

A cat carried a live snake into a dwelling house of W. H. Stephenson at Hartwell, Ga., Tuesday, and when it was discovered was playing with it as if it were a rat. The snake was killed and the cat's fun destroyed.

Some felines may be destitute of gratitude; all are not. A cat, whose leg had been mangled by a trap, was tenderly nursed by its mistress until the wound was healed. Thenceforward for many months each mouse that became its prey was taken to its mistress, the cat refusing to eat it until she had accepted the gift and restored it to its donor.

Upon a cape extending from the Isle of Cyprus there formerly stood a monastery whose monks were solemnly bound to keep cats to destroy the snakes infesting the island. When a certain bell rang the cats came to their meals, and then set forth again in quest of the reptiles. The monastery and cats were destroyed by the Turks, who conquered the island toward the close of the sixteenth century, but for many years after the cape was called "Cat Cape."

A noted singer of Paris once had a cat possessed of such an ability to detect a musical imperfection that she never sang a piece in public until she had sung it to puss, confident that she would please an audience if her rendition was satisfactory to the cat.

Among the Copts (says a writer in the Cosmopolitan), the descendants of the inhabitants of ancient Egypt, the notion is entertained to this day that twins (until 10 or 12 years of age), if they go to bed hungry, roam about in the guise of cats, their bodies lying at home apparently dead.

According to Peter Hue, the Chinese used the cat as a clock. "They pointed out to us," says the missionary, "that the pupil of its eye contracted gradually as noon drew near; that at noon it was like a hair, or an extremely thin line, traced perpendicularly on the eye. After midday the pupil again began to dilate. When we had attentively examined the cats in the place, we concluded it was past noon. The eyes of all presented an exactly similar appearance."

A cat got upon the rim of a high fly-wheel which runs in a pit at an electric station in Brooklyn. The wheel was soon making twenty revolutions a minute. It was impossible to rescue the cat from its perilous position without stopping the engine and putting out all lights dependent on the dynamos in the station; so that the unfortunate animal had to ride until the engine was stopped at the usual hour for putting out the lights. The cat then dropped exhausted from the wheel, but soon revived, and was none the worst for its strange experience. It is estimated that in the seven hours which the animal spent on the wheel near the rim it travelled more than 300 miles.

A Sick Vice-President.

MALONE, N. Y., March 13.—Ex Vice-President William A. Wheeler was seized last Friday night with a very severe chill, and his physician despaired for hours that he would survive till morning, but he did, and has been steadily gaining since, so that today he sat up for two or three hours. He is still feeble and depressed, and a recurrence of the chill, a visitation to which he has been long subject, though not in recent years of any such severity as the last one, would probably be fatal. Such recurrence is, however, not apprehended, and his physician and friends are hopeful that he will soon regain his wonted health, which, if not robust, is at least such as to make his companionship at home cordial and entertaining, and generally to permit his regular attendance at church and his appearance on the streets whenever the inclination moves him. As a precaution against over exertion and undue exposure, however, he seems to prefer remaining principally at home, busy with his correspondence, enjoying literature, and receiving callers. His interest in political and public questions continues acute, and his discussion of present problems and the relation of reminiscences make an hour passed in his company most enjoyable.

An Attempt to Assassinate the Czar.

LONDON, March 13.—The Standard has received a cipher dispatch from what it considers a trustworthy source, saying that an unsuccessful attempt has been make to assassinate the czar. No details are given.

Bright Bits From a Book.

"Idle Notes," by Brander Mathews.

Every girl is pretty by moonlight.

Fine teeth are a great incentive to gayety.

There's a great deal of tautology about the ocean it's always saying ditto to itself.

After a fellow has spent six weeks in England he stands ready to tip an Archbishop half a crown.

If I ever found a white man who could really cook terrapin I'd bet there were kinks in his hair.

The New England conscience has been sharpened by the east wind of Boston and by inherited dyspepsia.

It is only at sea that a woman doesn't care how she looks, and as soon as she gets in sight of land she makes up for lost time.

Liverpool always strikes me as a sort of huge and oppressive practical joke that the nineteenth century has played on mankind.

There is a modern Jewish proverb, I believe, that a man should clothe himself beneath his ability his children according to his ability and his wife above his ability.

I believe almost any pretty girl, who happens to be clever also, is capable of filling the chair of applied histrionics in a girl's college; that is, if there were ever any need of such a course of instruction.

I may, perhaps, acknowledge that you can edit a newspaper better than I can, or conduct a prayer meeting better than I, but I will not confess inferiority in the making of a wood fire.

I have wondered sometimes if the first murder—Cain and Abel quarreled over a burnt offering, didn't they?—did not arise out of a prolonged discussion of rival theories of building a wood fire on the altar.

Stood the Test.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have successfully and triumphantly stood the test of many years' use by the public; they have never been equalled by unscrupulous imitators who have sought to win a part of the reputation of ALLCOCK'S by making a plaster with holes in it, and they stand today indorsed by not only the highest medical authorities, but by thousands of grateful patients who have proved their efficacy as a household remedy.

A Soldier.

He sat by her side, a manly form,
A soldier in Union blue,
With heart that was generous, free and warm,
A spirit bold and true,

"I think it is so silly," she saucily said,
"To be a soldier in name;
Of course, in a battle"—she tossed her head—
"You might win a little fame.

"I'm sure you soldiers are awfully proud,
When out on street parade,
You look so haughtily at the crowd,
That cheer as though they were paid.

"You never have marched at frontier rear
To sound of musketry's rattle:
A soldier!" her laugh rang sweet and clear,
"And never have seen a battle.

"I'd like to watch you in a fight;
You'd run," with glance demure
At him from 'neath her lashes bright,
"I mean to the front, to be sure."

"'Tis true, I never have been to war,
Although I'm a soldier," he said;
"And never have heard its tumult, nor
Dodged at a bullet of lead.

"I know I never would make a stir
In battles as hero in blue.
But, if you're willing, I much prefer
My first engagement with you.
—Boston Budget.

Neatly Done.

From the Detroit Free Press.

During the retreat of Lee's army from the field of Gettysburg to the Potomac a great effort was made by the officers to prevent straggling, but it would have required an officer to a man to have carried out the programme successfully. We had been beaten and felt discouraged and reckless. We were on short rations, the weather was dismal, and the rank and file was in no mood to be nagged by strict discipline.

The command to which I belonged left Gettysburg about ten o'clock at night, and for the three or four hours the men were kept well in hand under the impression that we were only changing positions to secure an advantage over the federals. As daylight broke, and we realized that we were on the way home, squads and individuals broke away at every opportunity to forage for a breakfast. In company with two private soldiers belonging in my company, I slipped away from the column about sunrise, and, while a black looking thunder storm seemed close at hand, we bolted into a piece of woods by the roadside and then struck for a highway running at right angles, and on which we could make out three or four farm houses. We selected the first or nearest, and as we entered the gate a woman opened the door and stood waiting for us to approach. She knew we were confederates and asked many questions concerning the battle and did not attempt to conceal the fact that she was a thorough unionist and an ardent hater of Jeff Davis.

"Nevertheless," she added as she turned to go in, "you men are not altogether to blame, and you shall have a bite to eat as soon as I can get it."

We went around to the back door, laid aside our guns and accoutrements, and had a good wash up in the rain barrel. Then we sat down on the grass to wait for breakfast, the odor of which came out to us. But for the suggestion of one of my comrades everything would have gone well. Not far from us was a stone smokehouse, and through the partly open door we could see pieces of meat hanging from the rafters. He suggested that we further investigate, with a view of "gobbling" some of the meat as we left, and we got up and went straight to the house and entered it. There were two hams and two side pieces hanging up, and at the back end of the building, which was about 12x12, was a barrel filled with old rag carpet, on top of which was a setting hen. As we came near she began to exhibit the usual characteristics, and we were having considerable fun at her expense, when the door was shut with a bang and we heard the rattle of a chain and padlock. It was a close, dark, place, and it was a minute or two before we reached the door and understood the situation. We began to kick and shout, and presently the woman's voice replied:

"It's no use trying to get out. You are my prisoners, and kicking won't do any good."

How nice and soft we talked to her, but it was no go. Then we swore and blustered, but she only laughed at us. After awhile she passed us some bread and butter through one of the ventilators, followed by a cupful of water, and there we remained all day, all night and up to 8 o'clock next morning, when we were turned over to the union cavalry.

Studies in Names.

Texas has a newspaper called the Bedbug.

The Deer Creek Rip Saw is the name of an Ohio newspaper.

The Massachusetts legislature is called "The Great and General Court" from old colonial times.

The postoffice department has refused to sanction the naming of postoffices after Sitting Bull and Geromimo.

Major J. A. Smith, U. S. A., recommends the removal of "Pull-and-be-Damned Point," Portsmouth, N. H., harbor.

The Sioux tribe of Indians have a sub-chief who is named "The-Man-Who-Ran-so-Fast-That-the-Wind-Was-Left-Behind."

Secretary of the Interior Lamar has a clerk, a colored man, whosed father christened him Washington Jefferson Lincoln Gerrit Smith.

The word humbug is from Hamburg: "a piece of Hamburg news" was in Germany a proverbial expression of false political rumors.

Farmer Wheat, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, has a son named Buck Wheat.

The name of a Connecticut Salvation Army worker is "Little Johnny Bull, devil-killer, man-slayer, devil-hater, and son of a king fresh from the old country."

"Old Scratch" is the demon Skratti, who still survives in the superstitions of northern Europe. "Old Nick" is none other than Nicker, the dangerous water demon of the Scandinavian legend.

A Cornell man wrote a burlesque on the ten-cent novel, calling it "Hildebrand the Horrible; or, the Haunted Pig-Sty," and sent it to a sensational publisher as a rebuke. It was accepted with thanks, paid for, and the writer asked to furnish a second story.

REDUCED RATES.

$5,000 Accident Insurance for Only $18 a Year, Former Cost $25 a Year.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT,
CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Clarence Angier, State Agent, 15 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.:

This company has over $2,300,000 assets (see statement in another column), and issues the cheapest and most liberal accident policy of any of the old, regular line, responsible companies (we do not count assessment societies as insurance companies). The cost of an accident policy in this company is small, but the possible benefit great. The charge for $5,000 insurance, with $25 weekly indemnity (or $50 weekly if leg or arm is lost) is only $18 a year (less than 5 cents per day), cost of $10,000 insurance $36 a year, with double the benefit. The cost in most of the other companies is $25 for $5,000 and $50 for $10,000.

Are you insured? Can you afford to be without insurance, when the cost is so very small? It only takes a few moments; no medical examination is required. Call or on write to Mr. Angier and he will be pleased to explain details and furnish full information. 1w

All sizes and styles of "Our Own" Dress Shirts just received. They are acknowledged as the best in quality and fit of any Shirt in the maaket. Try them.
& A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall, cor. Alabama.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HARRIS—Died, Sunday, March 13th, Gertrude daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wily Harris. The funeral will take place today at 2 p. m. Friends and acquaintances invited.

Frank X. Bilby, John F. Barclay
D. G. WYLIE & CO.,
Embalmers,
Undertakers and Funeral Directors.
62W. Alabama street, Telephone 788.
feb fun no

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED BIDS ADDRESSED TO THE MAYOR and general council will be received by the city clerk until 8 p.m., March 21, 1887, for the following work at Oakland cemetery:
370 cubic yards of stone wall.
20 panels new picket fence.
Repairing, painting and resetting 384 panels of picket fence.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
E. T. ALLEN,
su mo tu Chairman Cemetery Committee.

Guardian's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the March term, 1887, will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit; The two-thirds undivided part of one brick store house and lot on the west side of Marietta street, part of city lot No. 45 and part of land lot No. 14, in the 11th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, commencing at Allen J. Bell's corner, on Marietta street, running thence in a southwesterly direction along Bell's line 80 feet to a 12 feet alley, thence southeast along said alley 20 feet, thence back to Marietta street equal width 80 feet, thence along Marietta street northwesterly to beginning point; the same being the property of A. L. Fowler and Estelle Fowler, minors. Sold for the purpose of division. The remaining one-third interest will be sold at the same time and place by Mrs. H. L. Burson, the owner. Terms of sale cash. MRS H. L BURSON,
Guardian of her two minor children.
mch8 15 22 Sop8tunes

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE!

Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19. Saturday Matinee at 2:30.

Society's Preference Everywhere.

THE BIG GUNS OF MINSTRELSY.

McNISH, JOHNSON AND SLAVAN'S REFINED MINSTRELS,

The One Swell Troupe of the World.

Everything brand-new from first to finish. A programme of splendid new inventions, including McNish's "Silence and Fun," Johnson's Artistic specialties, Slavin's Unique Eccentricities, Wm Henry Rice's Funny Burlesques, Ramza & Arno, Europe's Funny Wonders, Hilton, the Serpentine Marvel, O. Fox Samuels, Phenomenal Baritone, Burt Haverly's Refined Comicalities, Willis Pickert's Wonderful Dancing, Martin Hogan, Great English Tenor, a Mighty Spectacular first Part, the Brave Pioneer Clog, the Colored Society Ball, Great Combat with Battle Axes, and the very latest Political Satire,

Cleveland's Reception at Widow Malone's.

Prices, 25c, 50c, $1. Reserved seats at Miller's.
13 16 17 18 19

Under the Special Patronage of

Mrs. General Gordon, Mrs. Henry Grady,
Mrs. Livingston Mims, Mrs. W. B. Lowe,
Mrs. J. Thompson, Mrs. A. E. Thornton,
Mrs. Ollie Fuller, Mrs. Theo. Schumann,
Mrs. H. T. Inman, Mrs. Julius Brown,
Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

DRAWING-ROOM CONCERTS

Under the direction of Constantin Sternberg. The increased patronage demanding a larger hall, the drawing-room concerts have removed to the

Ball Room Hall of the KIMBALL HOUSE

where the next concert will take place on

Tuesday, the 15th of March, 1887, at

eight o'clock, p. m., with the kind assistance of:
Mrs. A. S. Werner, Mr. F. L. Freyer,
Mrs. Const. Sternberg, Mr. Charles Wurm,
Miss Mary Withers, Mr. A. Wurm.
Mr. Alex Smith, Mr. Em Bishoff,
and Mr. Sumner Salter.

Programmes can be obtained at Messrs. Phillips & Crew's, and at the office of the Kimball house. Tickets $1 each, will not be sold at the door, but can be had in advance through the charter members and at the office of
CONSTANTIN STERNBERG,
Atlanta Female Institute, 143 Peachtree st.
march 6, 13, 15

West & Goldsmith, Real Estate, 25 Peachtree.

6 r h W. Peachtree, corner lot, 100x120.
9 r h W. Baker; new; good neighborhood; 52x140.
5 r h W. Hunter; new, and good investment.
6 r h W. Hunter; large lot; rents well.
4 r h E. Hunter, 50x162 to Fair; a bargain.
2 brick stores, 3 stories, 10 rooms each rent splendidly, and must be sold at sacrifice.
4 r cottage on Old Wheat at bargain.
9 vacant lots on Wheat, near in; must be sold.
5 vacant lots on Old Wheat, very low.
1 vacant lot 67x167 Windsor; high point.
1 vacant lot on Forest avenue, 50x150, at half price.
8 r h, Forsyth, near synogague, 55x200.
8 r h, Church, near in, 71x100; cheap.
6 r h, Mechanics, 83x190; Peter Huge home.
3½ acres, a hilltop near Boulevard.
444 feet on Richmond and Danville railroad; best manufacturing site.
3 three-room houses, Wells, low on installments.
3 vacant lots, Wells street, cash prices on installments.
1 vacant lot Highland avenue, 97x190.
1,800 feet fronting most prominent road to city.
18 acres, city limits, at a bargain.
32 acres near city limits, must be sold soon.
8 acres on Pryor, near city limits and railroad.
58 acres in Kirkwood; fronts railroad; very cheap.
10 acres in Kirkwood; improved.
16 acres on Marietta road, near cotton factory.
4 acres on Central railroad, near Fort Hancock.
71 acres near Fulton County Spinning mills and railroad.
25 acre farm, splendidly improved, McDonough road.
5 acres, well improved home, on Georgia railroad.
A large, magnificent corner store, center of city.
7 r h Houston, 150x202; choice fruits and flowers.
Factory building; large lot; Central railroad front; cheap.
Vacant lot Whitehall; high, dry, nice and pretty.
Vacant lot Whitehall; splendid corner to railroad.
Vacant lot North avenue, near Peachtree 122x180.
Vacant lot Merretts avenue, near Peachtree.
2 Vacant lots Hilliard through to Summett avenue.
Vacant lot Ponce de Leon avenue, 180x180.
5 r h Crumley, near Capitol avenue; special bargain.
Vacant lot Walton, near in.
4 4-room houses, Alexander, Mills and Fowler.
Several choicest lots on Peachtree.
Valuable manufacturing site on W. & A. railroad, outside.
Valuable manufacturing site on W. & A. railroad, inside.
Valuable manufacturing site on W. & A. railroad, on one side and Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee railroad on other, 18 acres.
3 vacant

STATE SOCIETY.

Columbus.

The Purim ball celebrated on Thursday night by our Jewish friends, at the Riddle house, was an enjoyable affair. The zest with which they entered into the different characters showed how thoroughly they understood and acted the part they undertook. A looker-on would shake themselves now and then to see if they were dreaming. The crowning event of the evening was the "Columbus Guards" drill. That staunch old company would have been "somewhat taken back" to see with what precision these fair representatives maneuvered. The captain's sword was never handled by fairer hands, and the whole company obeyed the silent orders like veterans. It was a novelty well carried out and fully appreciated.

Captain—Mrs. Kumiker.

Privates—Misses Dora Kurniker, Rebecca Stern, Matilda Dorn, Rachael Shields, Stella Meyer, Millie Appel, Sophie Semmish and Helen Lyon.

Miss Bennie Crawford has returned from Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Estes have returned from Tennessee.

Mrs. W. A. Chenaweth has returned to Birhamingham.

Dr. Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. George Truitt, Misses Minnie and Jessie Pitman, of LaGrange, passed through Columbus on their way to Florida.

Miss Dora Kumika, of Hurtsboro, is visiting the city.

Miss Jones, of Newnan, and Miss Jones, of Hanesboro, after a visit to Mrs. H. H. Epping, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Huff have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Colvin, of Atlanta, are on a visit to Mrs. Mary O Brien.

Mrs. A. B. Gadsden, who has been visiting relatives in the city, returned home yesterday.

Miss J. Kyle Nockolls has returned from a visit to her parents in Chattanooga.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Willingham are visiting relatives in the city.

The first picnic of the season was given on Friday night, by Miss Jessie Young, to her guests, Misses Johnston, of Tuscumbia, Ala.

Miss Johnnie Lindsay has returned from South Carolina.

Washington.

Mr. Jas. A. Moss, who recently married a Miss Walton in Mississippi, returned home with his charming bride last Friday.

Miss Lelie Pope has returned from a recent visit to Atlanta.

Miss Mary Lou Pope is visiting Miss Camp in Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Richards, of this place, is visiting relatives in Crawfordville, Ga.

Mr. J. C. Williams, of the Washington Chronicle staff, paid Atlanta and Gainesville a visit last week.

Miss Anna Sneed, of Augusta, has returned home after a visit to this county.

Mrs. M. A. Pharr returned last week from a visit to her daughter in Lexington.

Father Bazin, of Savannah, preached in the Catholic church here last Sunday.

Mrs. J. W Chapman is spending some time in LaGrange, Georgia.

Mrs. J. W. Sanders, who has been sick for several months, is able to be up again.

Colonel John A. Stephens is quite sick at his residence in this city. His daughter, Miss Janie, has returned from Lucy Cobb, Athens.

Miss Lizzie Parr, of Washington, is spending some time in Lexington.

Mrs. M. S. Curry, of Crawfordville, sister to Colonel John A. Stephens, is visiting in Washington.

Miss Daisy Cade is on a visit to friends in Lexington.

The Mary Stanley "Monte Christo" company is billed for a performance in Floyd's opera house next Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dillard entertained a party of friends on the 4th of March. It was quite a success.

Social Circle.

Miss Leila Crew has returned to her home at Reese, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Freeman, of Reese, visits relatives here this week.

Dr. R. D. Murrell, of Newborn, Ga., was in town Thursday.

Mr. Walter Colquitt is boarding with Mrs. Garrett, and attending school at Social Circle academy.

Miss Lizzie Ward is visiting friends and relatives at Jersey.

Miss Emma Spearman has returned from a protracted visit to Morgan county.

Mr. S. P. Spears, of Newborn, visited friends here this week, the guest of Mr. W. H. Lloyd.

Mr. W. L. Crawley went to Madison Saturday.

Mr. W. H. Shy, former proprietor of the Mapp house, of Greensboro, Ga., now has charge of the well known Eckles house, of this place. We wish him much success.

Barnesville.

Miss Ada Murphy has returned home after a six weeks' visit to friends and relatives in southwest Georgia.

The Barnesville brass band gave a very creditable open-air concert yesterday.

"Rough on Dirt."

Ask for Rough on Dirt; a perfect washing powder found at last! A harmless, extra fine A 1 article, pure and clean, sweetens, freshens, bleaches and whitens without slightest injury to finest fabric. Unequaled for fine linens and laces, general household, kitchen and laundry use. Softens water, saves labor and soap, added to starch increases gloss. 5c., 10c., 25c., at ruggists or Grocers.

WILLIAM RAVENEL, President

STONO PHOSPHATE

COMPANY,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

SOLUBLE GUANO (highly ammoniated)

DISSOLVED BONE.

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FLOATS.

GERMAN KAINIT.

HIGH GRADE RICE FERTILIZER.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

COTTON SEED HULL ASHES.

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All orders promptly filled.

oct28-6m R. M. MEANS, Treasurer.

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MATERIALS,

LUBRICATING OILS,

COLORS, VARNISHES,

BRUSHES,

WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

A. P. TRIPOD,

45 DECATUR STREET,

ATLANTA - GEORGIA.

NOTICE.

OWING to my engagements with the Glen Mary Coal and Coke company, which require all my time and attention, I have this day sold my lumber, lime and wood business to Mr. A. M. Allen, formerly of Dunning & Allen and who has also been with me in the lumber business for the past three years. In retiring from the lumber trade I thank the public for their liberal patronage extended me in this line of my trade and I respectfully ask for my successor a continuance of your liberal patronage. I will devote my whole time in future to the sale of coal and coke and can be found at my office, 20 Magnolia street, opposite the Atlanta cotton factory. Respectfully,

J. C. WILSON.

March 9, 1887. fri sat mon wed

COAL.

Notice to Manufacturers and Dealers.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH STEAM AND Lump Coal and Coke at lowest mine prices. All orders promptly filled.

J. C. WILSON & CO., Sole Agents,

Glen Mary Coal and Coke Co.

office and elevator, 20 Magnolia street.

fri sat mon wed

If a Dyspeptic Will Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

"Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an indorsement of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia."—J. N. HOLMES, Vineland, N. J.

☞GENUINE☜

Has our Trade Mark Z in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

nov6—no we fri top col n r m or fol and n r m

Brokers.. and Bankers

A. J. WEST. J. W. GOLDSMITH.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,

Real Estate and Loan Office,

25 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

We buy and sell all kinds of Real Estate inside and outside the city. Long time loans negotiated. Also buy land notes and commercial notes.

jan2—d3m top fin col

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

Broker and Dealer in BONDS and STOCKS, 12 E. Ala. St. FOR SALE—State, City and R.R. bonds, 4½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. WANTED—Atlanta and West Point R. R. Debentures, Central R. R. Debentures, City and State bonds, Montgomery and Eufaula R. R. bonds, Western R. R. of Ala. bonds, Atlanta Home Insurance Co. stock and other first class investment securities.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

Capital & Surplus $300,000

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

CHAS. D. WOODSON, Pres. | T. L. BENHAM, Cash

The First National Bank of Sheffield,

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.00.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 14, 1887.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The First National Bank of Sheffield," in the city of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, and state of Alabama, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of Sheffield," in the city of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert, and state of Alabama, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the revised statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of January, 1887. W. L. TRENHOLM, Comptroller of the Currency.

[Seal.] No. 3617.

DIRECTORS—Chas. D. Woodson, O. O. Nelson, Horace Ware, Chas. E. Wilson, W. S. White.

Jan 18—tues thur sun-60 days fin col

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES & PRATT,

Bankers, and Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

BY DEALING IN

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, OIL, ETC.

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET MAILED FREE.

LAURIE & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

256 Broadway (and branches),

NEW YORK.

Name this paper. mar6—d3m fin col

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,

Brokers in

STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES,

28 South Pryor St.

WANTED—James Bank Block Stock, Westview Cemetery Stock Metropolitan Street railroad stock.

W. P. REESE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

DECATUR, - - ALABAMA.

DECATUR, SHEFFIELD and other ALABAMA STOCKS bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

W. H. PATTERSON,

BOND & STOCK BROKER,

24 South Pryor Street.

Important to Investors, Monday the 14th.

Inst, is the last day on which I can supply Americus, Preston & Lumpkin first series at par and interest, thereafter and until further notice price will be be 102½ and interest.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF ANGIER & WALDO HAS THIS day been dissolved by mutual consent. Clarence Angier will continue the Life and Accident business as state agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark N. J., and the accident department of the Continental Life Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn. A. L. Waldo will continue the fire business, representing the Phoenix of Brooklyn, the Lion of London, and the Connecticut of Hartford. He will also represent the above life and accident companies locally. We will continue to occupy our old office, No. 15 N. Pryor street.

CLARENCE ANGIER.

March 1, 1887. A. L. WALDO.

WILSON & STIFF

10 Marietta St.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Linens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Goods, all materials for Art Needle Work. Largest stock of Fancy Goods in city. Next door to Phillips & Crew.

MARTYN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

313 Sixth St., Washington, D. C.

PROVIDES PRACTICALLY USEFUL BUSINESS education. No terms nor vacations. Students enter at any time. Terms: Life scholarship, $45; Twelve weeks course, board, etc., $75. Send for circular. mon wed sat

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of said county: The petition of James L. Dickey, Henry W. Hilliard, Charles Beardsley, E. P. Black and E. C. Spalding shows:

1. That petitioners, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of the State of Georgia, for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewing their charter at the expiration of said term, under and by the corporate name of "Atlanta Stone, Coal and Lumber Company," for the purpose of renting, leasing, buying, selling, constructing, operating or otherwise controlling cars of all kinds and descriptions, and to those ends their particular business will be buying, leasing, constructing or otherwise controlling cars of all kinds and descriptions, which will be employed in the transportation of stone, coal and lumber, and all kinds of materials and merchandise, over railroads in the state of Georgia or elsewhere.

2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be ten thousand dollars, to be paid in in such installments as the Board of Directors of said corporation may require, with the privilege of increasing said capital stock to fifty thousand dollars, by action of said Board of Directors. Two thousand dollars of said capital stock to be paid in before exercising the privileges conferred by this charter.

3. That the principal office and place of business shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, with the privilege of carrying on their business, works and operations anywhere in the state of Georgia or elsewhere.

4. That stockholders shall be in no way liable for the debts of this corporation, or wrongs committed by it, except for the amount of stock subscribed for by them respectively, after payment of which there shall be no personal liability.

5. And petitioners pray that said corporation as such, may have the power of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, of having and using a common seal, of buying, holding and disposing of such property, real and personal, and choses in action, as may be necessary and proper, employing labor, negotiating loans, borrowing money, executing mortgages and notes, of making all contracts and doing all acts usual or necessary to carrying out the purposes of its organization, with all the privileges, powers and immunities conferred by the laws of the state of Georgia upon corporations of this character.

And petitioners will ever pray.

H. W. HILLIARD,
Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office March 3d, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true extract as appears of record in this office.

mar5-4wsat. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4, 1887.—Joseph M. Berry, guardian of Jessie L., Edgar R. and Claude Berry, minors, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minors. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

mar5 12 19-26 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4, 1887.—Little John Crawford, executor of the will of John Crawford, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.

mar5-1aw3ms W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4th, 1887.—Henry T. Dunlap has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Leonidas G. Holland, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY Office, January 7, 1887: E. S. Luckie, administrator of Parmelia F. Luckie, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,

law3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 4, 1887. M. T. Castleberry, administrator of estate of Robert Baugh, deceased represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary,

law3mos

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4 1887—John F. Wofford and Loyd Conway, administrators of Charles P. Conway, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrators should not be discharged from said administration.

law,3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4, 1887—Joseph H. Murphy, executor of will of Thomas C Matthews represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

law,3m W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4, 1887—Permelia S. Johnson, guardian of William Floyd Johnson represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in April next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said guardianship.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

march 5,12,19, 26 and april 2

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4, 1887.—Anna Lee, administratrix of Anderson Lee, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

mar5-12-19-26 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4th, 1887.—Lewis W. Thomas has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John N. Landrum, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4th, 1887.—Charles S. Newton has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Carrie C. Callaway, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the 1st Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4th, 1887.—McCallum Dawson has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Annie Belle Dawson, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, February 4, 1887. John J. McKay, administrator of Frederick A. Williams, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Feb. 5—law3ms.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, COURT OF ORDINARY: Chambers, March 4, 1887.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Martin D. Cole, widow of Moses Cole for twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next April term of this court, why said application should not be granted. W. L. CALHOUN,

mar 5 12 19 26 apl 2 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, March 4, 1887.—Addie R. Haney has applied for letters of administration on the estate of George W. Haney, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

mar 5 12 19 26 apl 2 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, March 4th, 1887—Henry T. Connolly has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Connolly, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2. Ordinary.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS are to be found in the "SCIENCE of HEALTH," for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Despondency, etc. A copy of this book will be sent free, sealed. Address SCIENCE of HEALTH, 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Name this paper. tues thur sat

DEAFNESS ITS CAUSES, AND A NEW and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 3 st St., New York City

Name this paper. o7-tues, thur, sat,

Vineyard and Stock Farm For Sale.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE, ON ACCOUNT of death of proprietor, a fully equipped wine-making and stock-raising farm; 70 acres in bearing vines, 180 in all; storage for 150,000 gallons; good trade established, and now paying eight per cent on $100,000; stock, 40 head Jerseys and grades, also horses and mules, with complete appurtenances for doing business; 75,000 gallons marketable wine now on hand. For full and complete particulars address the undersigned.

Also, a splendid investment: two tracts of land lying on the proposed Rock Creek Park.

GEO. F. GOFF,
Attorney at Law,
1m Washington, D. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP WAS FORMED under the laws of Georgia on February 7, 1887, between Frank M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan, of Atlanta, Georgia, general partners, and John J. McDonough and Tiney B. Thompson, of Savannah, Georgia, special partners, for a term of one year, under the firm name of FREMONT & RYAN, for the transaction of a wholesale and retail lumber and commission business in Atlanta, Georgia, and said special partner have each contributed to the common stock the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars in cash. Certificate is placed recorded, filed and registered in the clerk's office of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in terms of the law.

FRANK M. FREMONT,
LEON I. RYAN,
General Partners.
JOHN J. McDONOUGH,
TENEY B. THOMPSON,
Special Partners.

Filed in office and recorded this seventh day of February, 1887. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.,

tues 6wks Fulton County, Georgia.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF Ordinary of Fulton county, state of Georgia, will be sold before the courthouse door in said county on the first Tuesday in April, 1887, between the legal hours of sale, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Martin street, in said city, commencing at southeast corner of Lyons lot and running back west two hundred feet more or less, thence south thirty-three and one-third feet more or less, thence east two hundred feet more or less to Martin street, thence north along Martin street thirty-three and one-third feet more or less to the beginning point, being part of land lot No. 53, 14th district, originally Henry now Fulton county, to gether with the improvements thereon, for cash, to pay debts and for distribution among the heirs at law; said property sold as the estate of William Marrable, deceased.

C. H. STRONG, Administrator.

March 7, 14, 21, 28, 5th April. mon

CITY MARSHAL'S SALE FOR CITY TAX FOR the years 1885 and 1886, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following property levied on by city marshal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1885 and 1886, and curbing and paving.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Martin and Love streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J. W. Green and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2¼ acres, more or less, on Connally and Love streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J. W. Green, and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferee.

J. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

mar10—d1t then mon til apr1

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES.—WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1887, the following property, to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land fronting on the east side of Luckie street (20) twenty feet and running back same width along the south side of Merritt's avenue one hundred feet, bounded north by Merritt's avenue, south by Mrs. Georgia Whatley and west by Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of Mrs. Georgia Whatley, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1234th District. G. M., in favor of W. M. Camp vs. Mrs. Georgia Whatley.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known in the plan of said city as the west half of city lot No. sixteen, and fronting on Tetnall street fifty feet, and running back to Markham street, being part of land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., and being the lot whereon the defendant Willis Smith now resides: levied on as the property of Willis Smith, to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Joseph S. Rivers vs. Willis Smith.

Also at the same time and place, a half interest in all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, and part of land lot No. 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, in the state of Georgia, now used as a stock yard and known as Jones & Beattie's live stock yard, commencing on the west side of Fort street at a point 150 feet north of Hunter street, on the north side of an alley, and running west along said alley 215 feet more or less to an alley 20 feet wide; thence north along said last alley 263½ feet more or less to the right of way of the Georgia railroad; thence east along said right of way to Fort street; thence south along Fort street 388 feet to the beginning point, be the same more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. R. L. Jones, executrix of O. H. Jones, deceased, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Z. A. Rice vs. Mrs. R. L. Jones, executrix of O. H. Jones.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situated on the southwest corner of Capitol avenue (formerly McDonough street) and Clarke streets, and fronting 108¼ feet on Capitol avenue and running back same width along the south side of Clarke street 212 feet more or less, being part of city lot No. 21, of block No. 6, in land lot No. 76, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Ella I. Weems to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. vs. Mrs. Ella I. Weems.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur and Butler street, in the sixth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Harville and Davis, being part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x180 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of B. F. Longley, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of J. Warlick vs. B. F. Longley and J. Robinson. L. P. THOMAS,

mar8 d4t mon Sheriff.

OPIUM HABIT CURED

IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

NO CURE. NO PAY.

All we ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE is GUARANTEED. Address

DRS. NELMS & MOORE,

feb6-d1y Smyrna, Cobb Co., G

ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ROME, GA., December 26, 1886.
TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains will run as follows until further notice.

SOUTH BOUND.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
East Rome	7.05 "	3.05 "
Holmes	7.16 "	3.16 "
Holders	7.27 "	3.27 "
Chambers	7.41 "	3.41 "
New Bethel	57.2 "	3.52 "
Summit	8.00 "	4.00 "
Brooks	8.05 "	4.05 "
Lake Creek	8.18 "	4.18 "
Dyars	8.40 a. m	4.40 p. m
Cedartown		

NORTH BOUND.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	9.20 a. m.	5.20 p.m.
Dyars	9.33 "	5.33 "
Lake Creek	9.51 "	5.51 "
Brooks	9.56 "	5.56 "
Summit	10.01 "	6.01 "
New Bethel	10.11 "	6.11 "
Chambers	10.23 "	6.23 "
Holders	10.36 "	6.36 "
Holmes	10.47 "	6.47 "
East Rome	11.00 a. m.	7.00 p. m.
Rome		

Connecting with the R. & W. R. R. of Alabama at Cedartown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the K. T. V. & G. R. R. at Rome.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company)

The Favorite Route East

Double Daily Trains and Elegant Coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK,

—AND—

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York.

Schedule in effect March 13th, 1887.	Mail No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	6 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time)	8 40 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 p m	5 06 a m
" Salisbury	8 07 p m	6 41 a m
" Greensboro	9 47 p m	8 22 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 05 a m	1 05 p m
" Charlottesville	4 15 a m	3 50 p m
" Washington	8 10 a m	8 28 p m
" Baltimore	10 08 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	2 20 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Richmond	6 40 a m	3 45 a m
" Norfolk	12 20no'n	7 30 p m
" Baltimore via York River Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	11 20 p m	9 40 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time) 6 38 p m
Arrive Lula (city time) 6 56 p m

RETURNING.

Leave Lula (city time) 5 40 a m
" Gainesville 6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time) 8 25 a m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 a m	9 00 p m
Daily except Sunday.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	7 50 a m	4 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	12 20 a m	9 40 p m

Tickets on sale at Union ticket office and 13 Kimball house.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't., Washington, D. C.

L. L. McCLESKEY, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta & New Orleans

SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONTGOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, February 3, 1887.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 2 Daily.
L've Atlanta	1 20 pm	12 20 am	5 05 pm
Ar. Fairburn	2 08 pm	1 05 am	6 14 pm
" Palmetto	2 20 pm	1 17 am	6 26 pm
" Newnan	2 47 pm	1 49 am	6 53 pm
" Grantville	3 13 pm	2 17 am	7 20 pm
" LaGrange	3 52 pm	3 00 am	8 00 pm
" West Point	4 20 pm	3 32 am	
" Opelika	5 04 pm	4 21 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm	
" Mobile	2 15 am	2 10 pm	
" New Orleans	7 12 am	7 30 pm	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 1. Daily.
Lv. New Orleans	8 05 pm	7 55 am	
" Mobile	12 55 am	1 20 pm	
" Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
" Selma	4 00 am	10 20 am	
" Montgomery	7 35 am	8 15 pm	
Ar. Columbus	11 01 am		
Lv. Opelika	9 46 am	10 29 pm	
Ar. West Point	10 27 am	11 12 pm	
" LaGrange	10 58 am	11 44 pm	7 00 am
" Hogansville	11 23 am	12 12 am	7 33 am
" Grantville	11 37 am	12 25 am	7 50 am
" Newnan	12 05 pm	12 52 am	8 23 am
" Palmetto	12 29 pm	1 18 am	8 56 am
" Fairburn	12 41 pm	1 31 am	9 11 am
" Atlanta	1 25 pm	2 15 am	10 00 am

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT Q. and C. Route.

	No. 12.	No. 5.	No. 54.
Lv. Montgomery	6 55 am		8 30 pm
Ar. Selma	11 00 am		5 50 pm
" Greensboro	3 07 pm		8 20 pm
" Akron	5 00 pm		9 10 pm
" Meridian			12 30 am
" Vicksburg			7 30 am
" Shreveport			6 45 pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.

No. 52. Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Parlor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.

No. 53, Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Passenger Agent. Montgomery, Alabama.

A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Georgia.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager.
Augusta, Ga., December 18th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 19th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

PAST LINE.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta 7 45 am
Leave Washington 7 20 am
Leave Athens 7 45 am
Leave Gainesville 5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta 1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta 2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville 5 55 am
Arrive Athens 7 40 pm
Arrive Washington 7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta 8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.
L've Atlanta 8 00 am	L've Augusta

THE CONSTITUTION.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Interesting Bits of News and Gossip Gathered Here and There.

SALVATIONISTS HOLD FORTH.—The Atlanta contingent of the Salvation Army held a largely attended meeting in front of the customhouse yesterday afternoon. Captain Ella Bruckner and others addressed a crowd of three hundred or more persons, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

FRESH, PURE AIR.—The Metropolitan Street Car company put cars on the Grank Park line yesterday afternoon, and a great many persons availed themselves of the opportunity and went out to the park. During the middle of the afternoon there was quite a crowd at the park, and everybody was made happier by the fresh air and pure water.

A LITTLE CHILD'S DEATH.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wylie R. Harris will be pained to learn that their little daughter, Gertrude, died yesterday. The little child was only three years old, and her death was caused by measles. She died at two o'clock. A funeral notice is published elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have the sincere sympathy of their friends in their deep affliction.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.—A number of ladies and gentlemen met at the residence of Detective Jones, on Friday evening last, and organized a literary and musical society, with Mr. L. S. Wall as president. After completing the business of the evening, the assembled company enjoyed some very fine music from the various members. The club will meet each week, and will doubtless be a success.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. Mercer Slaughter, commissioner of the Southern passenger association, has gone to Washington to attend the annual meeting of the national association of general passenger and ticket agents which convenes on Tuesday next at the Arlington hotel in that city. It is understood that the interstate commerce law will furnish the main topic of discussion, the aim of the railroad officials, as everybody else, being to learn just what that bill does mean.

HE IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Dr. W. R. Thompson is dangerously ill at his residence No. 285 East Fair street. Friday last the doctor was stricken with apoplexy, and for some hours it was feared he would die. All day Saturday he was in a critical condition, but yesterday morning he appeared to be improving, and last night was decidedly better. Dr. J. McFadden Gaston, the attending physician, considers Dr. Thompson's condition dangerous yet, but is hopeful of his complete and early recovery.

THE NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—Work on the new engine house on Pryor street is progressing rapidly. The first story of the building has been completed and the second story will be finished this week. The wood work is now being put in for the floors. When the building is finished the steamer now at No 1 engine house will be transferred to the new building and the chemical engine will be located at No. 1 engine house on Broad street. A hose reel will be housed with the chemical engine and will be operated separately from that machine.

THE SPARROWS MUST GO.—From all portions of the city come complains of the depredations of the omni present English sparrows, which have succeeded in making themselves nothing more than perfect nuisances. They have, of late been bending their energies to the destruction of the budding peachtrees throughout the city and, judging from the testimony of citizens in general, seem likely to accomplish their purpose. It is feared that they have damaged many trees to such an extent as to render them worthless. A movement is on foot to get the council to pass some sort of an ordinance providing for the destruction of these pests.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The new board of police commissioners meets tonight, for organization. The present board consists of Messrs. English, Martin, Goldsmith, Stephens and Brotherton—Messrs. English and Brotherton having been re-elected at the last session of the city council. It is thought that the organization of the board will remain unchanged during the coming year, as every indication points to the re election of Captain English as chairman, Mr. Martin as chairman pro tem., and Dr. Goldsmith as secretary. On the first of April this board will select officers for the police force. A good deal of interest is felt in its proposed action, and it is generally believed that there will be no changes in the prominent positions.

MR. FLYNN IN ATLANTA.

The Favorable Opinions of a Well-Known New Yorker.

For a week past Mr. Edward T. Flynn, managing editor of the New York Herald, has been in the city. He has been shown around by his friends, and made to feel at home.

One of the most pleasant events of his stay was a visit to the public schools. At the girls' high school he witnessed the calisthenic exercises, the fire drill, and listened to the literary exercises. In a short but beautiful address to the young ladies he congratulated them upon their proficiency, "When I look into your faces," said he, "and recolle that I am a citizen of the same country with you, it makes me proud of my American citizenship." The white and colored grammar schools were then visited, Mr. Flynn making brief addresses in each place.

Speaking of the schools later, Mr. Flynn said: "I have never seen better schools. I doubt if there are superior even in New York city. What impressed me greatly was the frank, independent manner of the pupils They look you straight in the eye. With the young ladies of the high school I am charmed. Atlanta should, indeed, be proud of her schools."

Mr Flynn will leave for New York today. He is a genial gentleman and a thorough journalist.

McNish, Johnson & Slavin's Refined Minstrels.

This is the last attraction, but one, booked for this season. If anybody wants to have a little fun, this is the opportunity which must not be missed. The boast of this organization is that they are the paragon of refinement in minstreley, the swell troupe, par-excellence! In plain words, they cater to the bon ton, to the elite of society; they are, therefore, very hifalutin, which everyone must see. The Nashville American thus speaks of their visit:

"McNish, Johnson & Slavin's minstrels gave a performance at the Grand last night to a crowded house The people of Nashville are "struck" on minstrel shows, and are, therefore, competent to judge of their merits. The fact that every seat was occupied last night and standing room was in demand speaks more than words of the excellence of this company. The applause and laughter was frequent and deafening. The house will be doubtless crowded at the matinee this afternoon, and again tonight. All who enjoy good music and fun should not fail to attend."

A New Mill Should be Erected.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12—Editors Constitution.—The success of Atlanta cotton mills, and in fact all the southern mills, over the eastern mills, is a fact universally admitted. This being the case, doesn't this industry offer more inducements to capital than anything else that has been tested in this country? The mills, situated as you might say, in the midst of the cotton fields, located as we are in a great railroad center, convenient to coal beds, with plenty of railroads penetrating them, and others being extended every year, can capitalists invest anything in Atlanta that offers a better return than building factories right here? The question has also been settled that waterpower has very little, if any advantage over steam, when conveniently near cheap coal. The writer will take stock in a properly organized cotton mill, for the purpose of making good interest out of the money invested. Yours truly,

OLD CITIZEN.

Beautiful Flowers.

Among the most admired and prized flowers of the south the Marcheal Neil rose probably stands at the head. At the nursery of Mr. E Wachendorf, on Simpson street, there are some very fine specimens of this rose. Two large bushes are particularly noticeable. They are covered with hundreds of roses, from the tiny bud to those full blown.

Bananas.

A car of fine bananas just received. Orders filled promptly at lowest prices We have made arrangements for a car every week and intend to keep good stock all the time. J. W. Phillips & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants. tf

TO THE FARMERS.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER HENDERSON.

Some Wise Suggestions in Favor of the More General Adoption of Improved Methods of Farming - Cotton Culture in Georgia Discussed—Buying Supplies Discountenanced.

The following very sensible letter from Hon John T. Henderson, state commissioner of agriculture, addressed to the farmers of Georgia, is worthy the careful perusal of all citizens who have the good of the state at heart:

Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga. March 12—To the Farmers of Georgia. As the official head of a department of the state, established for the especial benefit of the farmers, it is my duty, by every means, to encourage the more general adoption of improved methods of farming, and the entire abandonment of theories and practices that have retarded the return of prosperity. I am confident that a change for the better is now in progress, and that Georgia farmers are leading in the march of improvement. There are unmistakeable evidences of increasing thrift and growing wealth on the part of many, and while the general average of progress is low, there is reason for congratulation and encouragement. I desire, if I may, to quicken your energies, and hasten the advance of more progressive ideas, and the coming of a new era of general prosperity. What I have to say now will be addressed chiefly to that large class who have not yet adopted a more rational system than the one that has prevailed for the last twenty years. Thousands of Georgia farmers of the class referred to are on the brink of

BANKRUPTCY AND RUIN.

They are at the mercy of creditors who can, if they please, at any moment reduce them to a condition little short of beggary.

It would be useless to discuss, in detail, the causes that have led to this condition of so large a number of Georgia farmers. It is certainly of little avail to attribute the depression to causes beyond our control, and thus seek to justify failure. The most profitable, and the only practical inquiry, is to what extent are you personally responsible for failure to secure a comfortable living—the just reward of simple, honest toil—and a competence for children and old age—the reasonable return for skillful, intelligent industry?

You have now been struggling for twenty years against adverse fortune. You first sought to retrieve the losses entailed by the late war, and to become independent and prosperous again. Far from attaining this end, many of you would fain be content to "make ends meet," and hold your own. What is the cause of this failure? In what respect has the average Georgia farmer failed in his duty to himself, his family and his calling, and in thus failing has brought embarrassment upon himself and

REPROACH ON THAT CALLING,

and, to the extent of his influence, upon the grand aggregate, retarded the progress of the state?

In reply, it may be truly said that you have misapprehended the essential business of a farmer. You have assumed that the true theory of farming is to produce something to exchange for money with which to buy the necessaries of life—the ordinary, every day food of yourself and family. There never was a mistake more fatal to genuine progress and prosperity!

The true theory is that the essential business and aim, and I may say, privilege, of a farmer, is to produce from the soil the food necessary for his family; not simply the food that goes upon his own table, but the grain provender and pasturage for his animals, and rations for his laborers and tenants.

In my opinion, no system of agriculture, and no agricultural state was ever longiblessed with prosperity, whose farmers, as a rule relied upon buying the ordinary food for home consumption from abroad. Manufacturing, mining and fishing communities may and do prosper under such conditions. A Georgia farmer who habitually buys for home consumption, corn, bacon, lard, beef, butter, syrup, potatoes, fruit, honey, etc, or who neglects to produce them at home and denies his family these comforts and necessities, is no wiser than a skilful shoemaker who sells potatoes for money with which to buy shoes for his family, or denies them shoes altogether.

There is little doubt of the fact that

THE GEORGIA COTTON CROP

of 1886, in the aggregate, yielded less to the farmers who produced it than the aggregate cost of its production. The logical conclusion, from which there is no escape, is that cotton planting in Georgia, as a rule, "does not pay" the producer; and to the extent that farming is based upon the theory that cotton should be the leading crop, it is also true that "farming does not pay."

The question is, how can farming be made profitable? if success in farming depended upon cotton culture, and if the market price of the staple could be increased so as to give a margin of profit, the solution would be easy. But the price is beyond our control. No individual effort on the part of a farmer, by reducing area and thus lessening production, can affect the market. A combination among farmers to reduce acreage—extensive and persistent enough to affect prices—is utterly impracticable, however desirable. The individual farmer must be convinced that his own success and prosperity depends upon his individual action. He must not rely upon the co-operation and assistance of others, but should persue that course which his own enlightened judgment approves, independent of others and regardless of what the mass of farmers may do If the individual farmer cannot increase the market price he may

REDUCE THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

To do this he must necessarily reduce the whole area in cultivation to within such limits as will admit of:

1. Thorough preparation of the soil, and most skillful cultivation.
2. High fertilization.
3. The production of an abundant supply of such provisions and comforts of which soil and climate are capable.

These conditions must apply to every crop or product that requires the application of labor in any form or at any stage.

It is a mistake to suppose that a farmer can grow cotton any cheaper because he produces his supplies at home. Those farmers who make an abundance of everything needful do, in fact, generally produce cotton (as well as everything else) at a less cost; but the one is not the cause of the other. The cheaper cotton is only one of the many results due to the superior skill, intelligence, sound judgment and industry of the farmer who understands what true farming is. Another error in regard to cotton culture is that this crop is not exhaustive if the seed be returned to the soil. It is true the cotton lint takes, practically, nothing of value from the soil. But the almost summer fallow of the cotton field exposing continually the fresh stirred soil to the fierce summer sun, and leaving its surface without protection against the washing and leaching rains of winter and spring, makes cotton one of

THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE CROPS

in our economy. Constant clean culture is the bane of our southern agriculture.

Liberal manuring is indispensable, involving the utmost care in economizing every home resource for making composts, and otherwise enriching the soil and feeding the crops. Supplementary to these means, the judicious use of commercial fertilizers is an advantage that very few progressive farmers can afford to ignore. It is a mistake to assume that the use of commercial fertilizers is an innovation that will have its day, and then pass into history as one of the temporary agricultural expedients of this age. The application of agricultural science to the development and practical employment of the immense natural stores and other sources of plant food that have been unknown or unheeded in the past, is according to the order of nature and the laws of progress, and will probably not be discontinued so long as the supply holds out.

THE PRACTICE OF BUYING SUPPLIES

that should be produced on the farm is, itself, essentially bad; but the credit features make it doubly so. It may be safely affirmed that the farmer, only, who can pay the cash, can afford to buy such supplies. His ability to pay the cash may possibly be evidence that his policy is a wise one; but the truth of observation is that those farmers who are able to pay cash for corn, bacon, etc., are generally of the number of those who never need to buy such things. There is a lesson in this observation that is worth a volume of argument.

But the sum of the whole question of credit is, that a farmer should buy nothing on a credit—except possibly, needed land. It is far better to borrow money with which to pay cash, than to engage to pay the enormous per centage that is demanded on credit sales. Farmers who buy farm supplies of provisions, generally pay not less than one hundred per centum per annum, for credit!

Lastly, the farmer must appreciate the importance of

PERSISTENT INDUSTRIOUS APPLICATION

to his business. No business man whether merchant, manufacturer or mechanic can hope to succeed in his vocation without unremitting application. The push, hurry and devotion to business displayed by the active business men of our live cities is a standing reproach as well as example to the farmer If a farmer finds seasons and times when he has nothing to do, he certainly has failed to properly adjust his business. There should never be a time, not even a day, not an hour, when a farmer may not find profitable employment for his mind, and for the hands of his laborers. His diversions and his recreations should not depend upon his leisure, his having nothing to do, but should be the well-earned relaxation from work—still plenty and profitable—that mind and body may gather fresh energy for renewed effort. A farmer who cannot find profitable employment on his farm, every day in the year, certainly fails to appreciate the possibilities of his business. Even the hours of darkness not resigned to necessary sleep, and the gloomy days of storm and cold, may be devoted to reading and study. An hour spent in reading a good agricultural journal will furnish suggestions which will employ many days for their practical application. Every neighborhood should have its farmer's club. There is nothing that tends more to develop thought, encourage effort, and sustain progress in agriculture, than the

FREE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS,

relations of experience and suggestions for future improvement, in the well regulated club meeting.

In conclusion, let me urge on each individual farmer to redouble his efforts to produce an abundance and variety of food crops. Let his energies be mainly directed to the accomplishment of this end as the essential aim and object of his efforts. If, in order to produce these objects of prime necessity which supply the natural wants of home and family, it becomes necessary to forego the culture of cotton entirely, do not hesitate to do so. In the cultivation of those crops that are termed "money crops" (chiefly because they must be converted into money), do not confine yourself to one crop—cotton; do not put "all your eggs into one basket." This department has repeatedly called your attention to the possibilities of tobacco, broom corn, peanuts, as well as fruits and vegetables for shipping.

In those sections of the state which are adapted to clover and

THE CULTIVATED GRASSES,

no surer foundation can be found for substantial prosperity than a system based upon their culture. The farmer in Polk, Bartow, Whitfield, Morgan, Green, Gwinnett, DeKalb, and fifty other counties that might be named, who neglects grass and clover, and stock-growing, and devotes his best efforts to the culture of cotton, or even to grains, is blind to his best interests, and to the most reliable capabilities of his soil.

Le teach farmer be governed by his surroundings and circumstances in the selection of additional crops upon which he may employ his efforts, after providing liberally for those things that he must have for home use. With the advantages that we possess of soil and climate, and the monopoly of certain staples of consumption and commerce, there is no reason why we should not be a most prosperous, happy and contented people. God and nature have been lavish in favors. Let farmers appropriate and develop them to the utmost, and the world will envy our heritage.

Very truly,

JOHN T. HENDERSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending March 12th, 1887. Parties calling will please say advertised, and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Alliger Sallie 2, Andrews Mary, Alexander C 2, Alsabrook Birdie, Aumarn E, Aumkum Sam, Alexander Winnie.

B—Baker S E, Brown Sarah, Bowie N, Brown Mollie, Buice L, Butler Lizzie, Barnett M, Burge J, Bass H, Badger Hattie, Bottoms E, Baker F R.

C—Chambers Lillie, Cashire Mary, Culberson M A J, Caldwell Mary, Colley Maggie. Car Jane, Cooper Georgia 2, Clifton G A, Cunningham E, Casey Ellen, Cassie E, Culpepper Fannie, Christerpher A.

D—Davis Lola, Dunlap Mandy, Davis Mary, Doby Emma.

E—Edwards Carrie, Erwin Clara, Evins Alice, Elexander H F.

F—Flynn Annie, Floyd Nannie, Floserll Mattie.

G—Green Jane, Green Mamie, George M J, Gates M L, Gay Mariah.

H—Hindman S E, Harper S L, Hall S A, Hawkins N C, Hill Maggie, Horn Maria, Howard M E, Harris Minnie, Hester Menah, Harrington Laura, Hill Mary, Holloway J T, Hunter J T, Head Jackie, Handsupida, Hart Hannah, Hewy Hannah, Hagen E A, Haley Emma, Harris Carrie, Hawes C T.

J—Johnson E J 2, Jones Nancy, Jackson Lizzie, James Lougenia, Jewell R C, James Sallie.

K—King A H, Kirk R J.

L—Lambert Ella 2, Leak Lillie, Lay Lucynda, Lewis M L, Lyons Jennie, Liddell Adline, Looney D S.

M—Moody Emma, Malcome Emiline, Murray C P, Mack Carrie, McGee Beatrice, Murry E, Marges John, Miller I M, Muse Louise, Morrell Lavinia, Maddox Lucy, McCarthy M, Marrel Leanna Miller Nucy, Morton S F, Mitchell Sarah, Mitchell Sarah T, Moon Suisie.

N—Nichols Matilda, Nichols Georgia, Norton Clara.

O—Oalhoudt Estelle.

P—Parry Cornelia H, Peyton Maggie, Posey L, Parker M E, Prior Sandy, Tyron Sallie, Parker Emma.

R—Robertson Frances 2, Ryan Betty, Robinson Emma, Ryalls M J, Rouselaux Loui, Raylan Lizzie, Rean M L,

S—Smith N, Smith M E, Scott M, Smith E, Smith Emma, Soor Hannah, Swift Silvy.

T—Thasher Sarah.

W—Walker S E, Walker Sarah, White L, Williams L, Waller Liddie, Whitman Ella, Williams Annie, Wilson Beulah.

Y—Young Mary.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Allen M S, Ashley M J, Anderson P J, Alpherjes, Abbott E R, An Sing Charley.

B—Blackstock A J, Burley A D, Barfield D R 2, Belt C T, Burns F S, Buchanan E H, Bradley E C, Boykin Gilley, Bentley H, Baker Harry, Browne G F, Burt J J, Caldwell T E 5, Case O T, Cooley M, Culberson M L, Cooper J N, Crimmons J D 2, Caldwell J C, Cooper J W, Crosby J, Collier Joe, Culberson J B, Cope Geo. Cleckly G, Charleston Hugh, Caverly E C, Cramer E B, Crawford C C, Clifton C, Cohran & Co C H, Coles Bob.

D—Dickson M, Davis W B, Davis W S, Daby C C, Dobbs H L, Davis A.

E—Ellis J A D, Earle F W,

F—Findley T D, Fleming & Son T, Fuller T K, Freeman Co S J, Freeman M, Fitzgerald L C, Friend J W 2, Farrell J A, Fleming J E, Fuller F D, Fuller C P.

G—Griswold & Co W C, Granville Percy, Ganson John Godois J H, Groves Isaac 2, Guy H B, Gregory H H, Green G G, Gregory F F.

H—Harris W E, Humphrey W P, Howard T A, Homes B J, Hyer L Z, Hardin Lee, Hibber J C, Hill J H, Holloway J T, 2, Hawkins J H, Henderson J F, Hall J K, Hall J J, Hildreth Harry, Highower G D, Holmes H J, Harsey H S, Hartley F J, Hollard Ed, Hintz F B, Henson Chas.

I—Iverson E M, Ivy J W, Ingram J P.

J—Jaley M E, Jories Allen, Johnson Ben, Johnson A, Jones C, Jones Edward, Johnson E, Jones H H, Johnson G P, Jones H, Johns J N, Jones J L, Johnson I, Jinkins Melvin, Jonason M, Jarrett Lafonza, Jones W E, Jackson Wm.

K—King Jerry, Kent R H, Kinett H J G, Kelly C R, Kennedy J B, Keynow J, Kirk E.

L—Laford Fritz, Larmand F, Lumpkin R, Long J C, Lewis J W, Lovord J C, Lewis J H, Longee D B, Lewis J N, Lewis Wm, Lanphier W M.

M—Morrill J L, Morris Isaac, Mathis Jake, Matheson & Co J O, Morris J M, Morel John, McClellan C, Morrison H, Meyer H T, Mali Ed S, Martin E L, McMillan D, McWait A, Macy A R, Maurell Allen, Mason S W, Manahan L N, McDermott M P, Marshall S 2, Moss S R, McCullough W T, Martin W W, Mercum Mell, McCarter J.

N—Nolles S, Nelson J J. Nedy Ell, Nirett C M, Nuley Colonel.

O—Olds D, Oliver M S.

P—Payne D M, Pittman D, Perry Geo W, Parott G F, Phillips H T, Pollard H, Pope & Co W W, Postell W M, Pollard W J, Powell W D.

R—Rogers D J, Robb Drew, Roberson F, Riggins J, Ray J D, Rhodes J B, Ruds R, Rumble S, Richardson W, Richmond Wm.

S—Sanders Walter, Spence T J, Shubert V, Spalding R, Shuttles L, Simes J, Steadman J, Sherlin Joachim, Smith J J, Simmons H, Seaymour H, Suckey G A, Self E D, Stevenson D H, Smith C L, Stores A J, Smith B H, Schroeter A 2, Shockley A J, Stevens A A, Strong A N.

T—Tolberson Andy, Torbett E A, Thomas J H, Taylor Isaac, Thurman R E, Thompson W B, Trammell W H.

W—Wesley W F, Wolf W M, Welch W White Sodis, Wise L J, Williams M, Way J F, Whitson J, Welch D, Wilson H D, Williams Francis 2, Willis E D, Weatherly F, Warren C T, Wood D J, Wilson A, Wright A, Wright Dr.

Y—Yonge A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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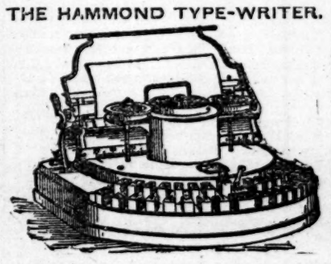

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75c size pine apple cheese	55
1 25 cts size pine apple cheese	1 05
Cocoanuts, large	05
Lucy Hinton tobacco per pound	50
3 pounds pure fruit jelly	20
6 pounds Schumacher's oat meal	25
5 pounds cracked wheat	25
6 pounds buckwheat	25
6 cans Eagle con'd milk	85
3 pounds prunes, new	25
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Five acres on Angier avenue street-car line, near Boulevard.

Two stores on Broad street at a bargain.

Vacant lots in all parts of the city.

Houses and lots of every description.

Call at our office. No trouble to show property or give information.

Our Rent Department is well organized. Mr. Adkins does nothing but collect rent and look after rent property.

Any of the foregoing described blocks are susceptible of subdivision, and will make the purchaser money at the prices which we are proposing to sell them at. J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
31 South Broad Street.

For Two Weeks Longer!

We will offer the stock at the old stand of D. N. Freeman & Co., at New York Cost, for cash only. Now is the time for those who contemplate a purchase in this line to invest. Call and inspect the stock.

Freeman & Crankshaw,

JEWELERS,

23 and 31 Whitehall St.

LOWEST PRICES

—AT—

A. F. PICKERT'S

THE JEWELER.

5 Whitehall Street.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Bargains for Today.

THE "SIMS PROPERTY," CORNER FORSYTH Poplar and Fairlie sts., at auction, Thursday, March 17th, 3 p. m., on the premises, N. E. Fowler, auctioneer. This property consists of a half acre, to be subdivided, as follows: 4 lots each fronting Forsyth street 25 feet, with depth of 90 feet to a 10 foot alley, one lot fronting Poplar street 40 feet with depth of 100 feet; 1 lot 80x60 feet, on corner of Poplar and Fairlie with 2 story, 8 room brick dwelling, and 1 lot 40x60 feet, with small frame buildings on it. This property is very central, on prominent streets, in first-class neighborhood, one block from postoffice and statehouse, and choice in every sense of the word. The Atlanta Home or the New York Life Insurance company or any firm public building would be easily accessible and very conspicuous on these lots. The terms of the sale will be cash. Look out for the plats. Come to the sale.

The Markham House, Atlanta, Ga., at auction Tuesday, March 29, at 11 a. m., on the premises, Samuel W. Goode, agent; N. E. Fowler, auctioneer. This famous hotel was built of brick and stone in 1875, is modern in style, convenient in its arrangement, has a long list of daily arrivals, holds the support and good will of old customers, and controls much of the patronage of the transient public. It has 188 bell bedrooms, well furnished, papered or painted, lighted and ventilated; all opening out on a street or open court. Its office, parlors, arcade, reading and writing rooms, barbershop, billiard hall, bar, news stand, dining room, culinary department, etc., are very complete, giving comfort to guests and economy to the proprietor. Water and bathing arrangements, gas, electric bells and all modern conveniences are at hand. The sub leases usually pay half the annual rental, which has never been less than $10,000. The three stores rent separately for over $2,000. The ground alone, 162x200 feet, is worth $75,000, and the building cost more than that sum. It is so well protected by strong walls, fire plugs and hose attachments throughout, that the insurance is very low. Its location is the most advantageous possible, being only ten feet from the center of the city, and within sixty feet of the union passenger depot. Baggage of guests always delivered free. The owner being too far advanced in years to take the active management of it, and his only son being too feeble in health, has wisely decided to sell it at a price which makes it the best investment now on the market in Atlanta, the terms being one third cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Inspection is invited and correspondence solicited. Address for further particulars.

West End auction sale—14 vacant lots, each 53x177½ feet, with 10 foot alley in rear. Situated on corner Peeples, Cherry, Pine and Baugh streets, in rear of Ben J. Wilson's residence, one block from end of Gordon street car line. The sale takes place Thursday, March 24, at 3 p. m. N. E. Fowler is the auctioneer to make sale on the premises. These lots are in the very heart of West End, accessible by accommodation trains on two railroads, by two street car lines and by two macadamized drives, with brick sidewalks; the drainage is perfect, the altitude very great, the church, school and social advantages not excelled anywhere; very low tax rate, (50 cents on the $100;) pure water. Indeed these lots and all West End enjoy every comfort and convenience for home purposes, and all real estate there is rapidly enhancing in value. The United States military post and East Point south, the Westview improvement west and Atlanta south and east, necessitate a steady growth in values and population at West End. The terms of this sale will be liberal. Prices fixed by bids at the sale. Plats ready next week. Sam'l W. Goode & Co., Agents.

$2000 for a new 6 room cottage on Williams street half block from Baker, new and splendidly built and nicely finished throughout, splendid neighborhood. A great bargain.

$1100 for level elevated lot on the Boulevard, 70x177 feet. This is far below its value.

$7500 for elegant West Peachtree street residence on large elevated lot 72 ft front. Beautiful grove of native oaks, 8 rooms, all handsomely finished, water, gas and electric bells.

$3000 for central Pryor st home, near First M. E. church. Very cheap.

$600 for vacant Pine st lot 50x130 ft.

$2,000 for new 6 room house on corner lot 50x150 ft, just one block from car line. Excellent neighborhood.

$2000 for 6 room residence on Rawson st, splendid neighborhood, one block from car line.

$1575 for good brick store with two large rooms attached, stable, chicken house, etc., A fine business stand, cle-e to Whitehall st.

$2,000 for 4 room residence on good lot, one block from Forsyth st.

$2,600 for 6 room house on lot 60x160 feet, between Crew street and Capitol avenue; excellent neighborhood; a very cheap home.

$1,200 for good 6-room house on Bell street, ½ block from Decatur streets; rents for $150 a year; a rare bargain.

$1,500 for new 4-room house on lot 50x100 feet on Fillmore street.

$600 for elevated and level Hill street lot; a great bargain; is just 2 blocks from Fair street car line.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
No. 1 Marietta. cor. Peachtree sts.

NEW REAL ESTATE FIRM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED AN OFfice at 14 West Alabama street for the transaction of general real estate business. Stocks and bonds, city and farm property bought and sold. We will give our personal and prompt attention to all business entrusted to us. W. H. & F. M. SCOTT. ps tu fr sf

FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE IRON SAFES AND SEVERAL handsome showcases and counters.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers,
top 1st col Sp 23 and 31 Whitehall street.

McBRIDE'S CHINA, CUTLERY, HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

29 PEACHTREE.
CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.
8p un free & cr ly

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin,

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 13, 1887—9 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time of each place.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta							
Savannah							
Jacksonville							
Montgomery	30.00	68	51	W	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.00	66	60	SW	7	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.19	69	60	W	11	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.41	68	45	N		.00	Clear.
Fort Smith							
Shreveport						.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m	30.10	54	42	W	S	.00	Clear.
2 p. m	30.02	73	60	W	20	.00	Clear.
9 p. m	29.95	61	47	NW	19	.00	Clear.

Maximum thermometer 74
Minimum thermometer 52
Total rainfall ..... .00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity. The dash (—) indicates precipitation inappreciable

Eye Glasses and Crystalized Lenses

Have won the admiration of every Spectacled wearer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use.

Mr. Hawkes adapts glasses to all conditions of the eye.

Frames in all styles fitted to these lenses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluloid bifocal, pantiscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spectacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

Prescriptions filled and spectacles made to order.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,
Decatur St., Under Kimball House, Atlanta,
2d5spnrm

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LECture room and remodeling interior of the First Presbyterian church at Montgomery, Alabama, according to the plans and specifications in the hands of the building committee of the said church will be received by said committee until April 1, 1887, at 12 o'clock m. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Western Union Telegraph office. Work to begin as soon as contract awarded.

The said committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. WINTER, Chairman.
Office Western Union Telegraph Company.
mch10,1w 8thp

BUYING VS. RENTING.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF THE LAW BUSIness of my firm, Haygood & Martin, demanding my entire time, I have employed Mr. A. F. Holt, 17½ Peachtree street, to take charge of my rents and show my property to buyers. I will continue to offer liberal terms to parties wishing homes.

1st col 8p WM. A. HAYGOOD.

LIME JUICE AND CHERRY CORDIAL.

AND OLD DOMINION BITTERS.

MEYER LACROSS & CO.

Lime Juice and Cherry Cordial.

The greatest tonic and nerve restorative of the age Following are samples of the many testimonials which we are daily in receipt of testifying to the merits of the great tonic and nerve restorative.

Price by Druggists and Grocerymen $1 per bottle.

Messrs. J. & K. LANGDON, Gentlemen: I think there is nothing in the world better for malaria than your Lime Juice and Cherry Cordial. I used Quinine without stint, and one bottle of your Lime Juice drove more to drive the malaria out of my system than all the quinine I ever used. Yours respectfully, JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Federal St., Youngstown, Ohio. W. J. PELOT, Agent, 61 S. Forsyth St.

mar8—th su 1m 8th p

WANTED--TRAVELING SALESMEN

TO REPRESENT IN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA a house doing a general Stationery, Printing, Binding and Lithographing business. Must have a knowledge of the business. Apply with references to WALKER, EVANS, & COGSWELL CO.,

8 p 3t-d Charleston, S. C.

SALT SPRINGS HOTEL.

AUSTELL, GA.

THIS NEW HOTEL, 18 MILES FROM ATLANTA, at the junction of G. P. and E. T. V. and G. railways, built by Mr. J. B. Thompson, of Atlanta, will be opened on April 15th. Everything first-class—electric bells, hot and cold water, bath rooms, etc., on each floor; a wide piazza extending almost entirely around the house is another attractive feature. At this hotel one can be sure of a nice room, an excellent bed and good table, as good care will be given to the cuisine. Terms according to location of room. Special rates to permanent guests. For further particulars, address,

su tu thu 2 mo T. J. MAY, Proprietor. Austell, Ga.

MEETINGS.

Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the stockholders of the consolidated line of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, will be held in the office of the company at Athens, Ga., on Thursday, April 7, 1887.

A. L. HULL, Secretary and Treasurer.
March 12, 1887. td

To the Public.

Owing to circumstances, over which we have no control, Mr. Smith Clayton will not take part in programme Knights of Honor entertainment Tuesday night, but other attractions will be added to the already lengthy programme. See notice of entertainment in afternoon papers.

Respectfully, COMMITTEE.

She.

The most sensational novel of the day. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

In Great Luck.

From the New York Sun.

A clerk in Louisville invested $50 in pork at a bucket shop the other day, and succeeded in running it up to $5,000. Then he determined to make it $10,000 and quit and get married. His $5,000 crept up almost to the desired amount, and then the market took a turn against him and in a few hours he didn't have even the original $50. He will not marry this spring.

SHE DROPPED DEAD.

MARY ANN WHITE EN ROUTE TO CHURCH, FALLS DEAD.

A Negro Woman Leaves Home for Big Bethel Church and When Near the Corner of Line and Pryor Streets, Drops Upon the Sidewalk and Dies—The Coroner Summoned.

Mary Ann White, a negro woman about forty-five years of age, dropped dead on Line street, near Pryor street, yesterday afternoon about three o'clock.

The cause of the woman's death is unknown.

The woman lived at No. 42 Humphreys street, and was on her way to Big Bethel church when she dropped dead. The woman left her home about two o'clock and walking out Humphreys to Whitehall took a horsecar. At the end of the line she left the car and walking across the railroad passed up Peachtree to Line street, down which she turned. Immediately after crossing Pryor street on her way down Line, the woman threw her hands to her breast, halted, staggered a second as though about to fall, and then started on a run towards a man who was sitting in the door on the Line street side of the building formerly occupied by Tanner, Currier & Heath. The man sitting in the door was Joe Backus, and the instant the woman reached him she threw herself against the building, exclaiming:

"I am dying. Please get me a doctor, quick."

Backus was completely surprised at the woman's conduct, and for a second thought she was drunk. She dropped from her standing position against the wall to a sitting position in the door, and as she did so asked again for a physician. Backus, in the meantime became convinced that the woman was not drunk and that she was suffering intense pain. Two negro women were standing just across the street looking at the suffering woman and calling upon them to take care of her he started for a physician. As Backus started off the woman groaned in her agony again and then dropped from the door upon the sidewalk.

Backus found his way to Dr. J. McFadden Gaston's office, over the drug store, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets, and to the doctor hurriedly related what had transpired. Dr. Gaston accompanied Backus to the spot, and when he arrived the woman was lying flat upon her back gasping for breath. An ugly wound over the left eye, made in falling from the door, was bleeding profusely, and at first the doctor thought that her condition had been brought about by the wound. Stooping down Dr. Gaston placed his hand over the woman's heart to find that it was not beating. At the same instant he detected that the pulse had about disappeared, and in a second almost he pronounced the woman dead.

The physician attracted a crowd as he passed hurriedly down Line street, and in a short time the street was thronged with people. The dead body was covered with a sheet procured at a house near by, and a messenger was sent for the coroner. In a short time Coroner Haynes was beside the body, and soon after his arrival the husband and daughter of the woman came up, in response to a summons. Coroner Haynes gathered all the information possible and then gave the husband permission to remove the body to his home. Dr. Boring, the county physician, was engaged professionally, and as the law requires his presence at all inquests the inquiry was postponed. This morning at ten o'clock the coroner will organize a jury of inquest at the home.

Dr. Gaston, who was present as the woman died, declined to assign a cause for the woman's death. He asserted that death could have been produced by apoplexy, spinal trouble or heart disease, or that some other cause might have produced it. Before the body was removed the coroner also ascertained that the woman had been in bad health for some time, and that she had been taking medicine. The character of the medicine, however, is unknown as yet.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services at the Various City Churches Yesterday.

Services at the various churches throughout the city were well attended, yesterday, and the seating capacity of some was tried to its utmost.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The morning service at this church was attended by an immense congregation, and the services, conducted by the Rev. Spencer Kenard, D. D., of New York, was unusually impressive. Dr. Kenard is a forcible speaker. His sermon was from the text, "He saved others, himself he cannot save." This passage, hurled at the dying Saviour as a cruel thrust, embodies the principle of profiliatory salvation. The congregation was deeply moved by Dr. Kenard's eloquent discussion and forcible illustrations of salvation by sacrifice. He will assist Dr. Hawthorne during the week in the revival services, preaching each afternoon and evening, and he will doubtless attract large congregations.

WILL REMAIN WITH US.

On yesterday, Rev. G. B. Strickler preached a very able sermon to a very large congregation, at the Central Presbyterian church. At its close he made the following announcement;

"A short time ago I was elected to a chair in Columbia seminary. I at once declined. I understand that there is still an opinion among some of the congregation that there is a probability of my accepting it. I desire thus publicly again to say that I have positively declined the position, and also that my name was brought before the board at Columbia without my consent."

AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Extra seats had been provided for the large congregation that gathered at the Church of the Redeemer, to listen to Dr. Eddy's discourse on "Prayer and Providence." The spirited congregational singing, under the direction of Mr. Rathburn, with Mrs. C. H. Chase as organist, is a marked feature of the services of this church. Before entering upon his discourse, Dr. Eddy referred to the recent demise of the distinguished divine, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of his acquaintance with him and his family while living as neighbors for several years in Brooklyn, and invoked heaven's blessing upon the bereaved widow and children.

His discourse was one of rare power, presenting in a clear, logical manner the Scriptural view of prayer, God as a hearer and answerer of prayer.

The evening discourse turned upon the other phase of the question, viz God's providence.

Next Sabbath he will preach, by request, a sermon to the Knights of Pythias, who will attend in a body.

FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Dr. V. C. Norcross preached an interesting sermon to men only, last evening, and was listened to by a large congregation.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal church was filled yesterday, at both the morning and evening service. Dr. Morrison preached in the morning from the text, "Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time." (I Peter, 1, 5) a sermon of power and pathos, visibly affecting many. After the sermon twenty candidates were received into the communion of the church, and six were baptized.

At night the text was: "When they heard this they were pricked in their hearts, and said, Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?"

The meetings will be continued during the week at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Everybody is invited.

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it and see.

ON OR NEAR LUCKIE STREET, ONE SMALL package addressed to M. Emory, No. 48 Bartow street, Atlanta, Ga. The finder will be paid to leave it at No. 48 Bartow street.

Dr. J. G. Armstrong

will give one of his fine readings to be followed by Y. M. C. A. quartette, Atlanta Military band, vocal and instrumental music, grand tableau, character sketches, etc., Knights of Honor entertainment, March 15. Admission 50c, reserved seats free.

THEY ALL LEFT THE TENT.

Two Teachers and Students from the Clark University Leave the Service.

Something of a sensation was created at Tillman's tent service, corner Hunter and Loyd streets yesterday afternoon.

Early in the afternoon two white teachers in the Clark University entered the tent with eight or ten negro girls, who are students at the school, and seated themselves. Soon after the party entered the tent, ladies and gentlemen began arriving and in a short time the tent was crowded. Every seat except those reserved for the colored people was taken and many persons were standing up. One of the ushers, with a view to supplying seats for some who were standing, went to the negro girls and asked them to move to the seats set apart for their race. The girl to whom the usher spoke referred him to one of the teachers. Up to that time the usher did not know that the negroes and the two white women were together, but turning to one of them he asked her to have the negro women move to the seats provided for their race.

"Why should they move?" asked the teacher.

"Because they are in seats reserved for the white ladies and gentlemen and there plenty of them standing. Those seats over there are for colored people and those women can take them."

"Well, I don't know that there is any distinction as to color in a church and they won't move," answered the teacher.

The usher seeing that a scene was probable if he insisted upon the negro women moving, sought Patrolman Whitely, who was near the tent, and telling him that the tent belonged to the Rev. Mr. Tillman, asked him to remove the women. The patrolman entered the tent and approaching the party, repeated the request.

"Well, we are satisfied with these seats," said the teacher.

"I can't help that," said the patrolman, "this tent belongs to Mr. Tillman and he wants these seats. Over there are seats for those negro girls. You ladies can remain here, but they must move."

"What difference does color make?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know, only I know they must move. Now if they don't go I will have to take you all out, and if I take you out I'll make cases in police court against you. I am sorry to disturb you, but it is my duty."

The two teachers and the negro girls held a consultation in a low tone a few minutes, and then arising from their seats swept out. When outside the tent one of the teachers called Patrolman Whitley to her and said:

"I was never treated so shamefully before. I never knew before that one's color made any difference in a church before the Lord."

"I don't know what it does before the Lord," answered the patrolman, "but down south here it makes a difference. In this section we have nothing like social equality, and never will, in church or out of church."

"Rough on Bile" Pills.

Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach 25 cents.

SUNDRY SUNDAY SINS.

One Brother Knife's Another—Two Negro Women Fight—Released on Bond.

Jim Kyle and George Kyle two brothers living near Jamestown, gave that suburb a sensation yesterday. About ten o'clock the two brothers came together and in a short time began quarrelling. They had quarrelled many times before and had indulged in several fights but none of these fistic bouts had resulted seriously. After quarrelling awhile yesterday morning George drew an ugly pocket knife and, charging upon his brother, drove it into his left shoulder, arm and back, making three ugly wounds. Immediately after driving the knife into his brother, Kyle skipped out, and has managed to elude the officers since. The wounded brother, with the blood flowing from the three wounds, made his way home. A physician was called in and the wounds examined and dressed. Two of the wounds were found to be of no great consequence, but the other one was pronounced quite serious.

WANTS TO TURN HIM LOOSE.

Mr. Murray, the Whitfield county man who caused the arrest of Felix G. Horne day before yesterday, appeared at police headquarters yesterday and requested the release of the prisoner, saying that he had decided not to prosecute the case. The warrant upon which Horne was arrested is still at police headquarters and Mr. Ryan, the station house keeper, declined to release the prisoner without orders from the justice of the peace who issued the warrant.

THEY RODE IN THE WAGON.

Adelaide Price and Emma Ponder, two negro women, created quite a disturbance in the western portion of the city yesterday by indulging in a quarrel and rock battle. They were arrested by Mounted Officers Harris and Terry and sent into the prison in the wagon.

A HACKMAN'S TROUBLE.

Jim Butler left his hack in front of the main entrance to the union passenger depot last night to solicit a passenger's fare, and was arrested by Patrolman Meehan.

Charlie Smith, the carpenter, was released on bond yesterday.

PERSONAL.

J. E. COX, of Griffin, spent Sunday in the city.

ABBOTT THOMAS, of Savannah, spent Sunday in the city.

WM. EBERSOLE, of Cincinnati, is a guest of the Kimball.

J. I. HALL and Jas. S. Boynton, of Griffin, are at the Markham.

M. E. CARTER and wife, of Memphis, Tennessee, are guests at the Kimball.

MR. M. E. ERWIN, of Dubuque, Iowa, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. J. W. Erwin, of the Journal.

Mr. W. C. WATSON, of New Orleans, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, is in the city.

J. H. MCGUIRE, of Cincinnati, one of the largest grain dealers of the west, is at the Markham.

MR. and MRS. T. J. HAYWARD, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Gibbons, of Baltimore, are at the Kimball.

HON. JOHN D. STEWART, of Griffin, member of congress from the Atlanta district, is at the Markham.

ON Thursday evening last, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Christian gave a pleasant supper in honor of Miss Lilian Leah, of Montgomery, Ala.

HAWK SCARBOROUGH, at one time connected with the Atlanta police department and subsequently with a detective agency, is now with the Sullivan detective force in Birmingham.

AT THE KIMBALL: Sam Pinkusshon, Charlotte, S C; S C Hirschberg, St. Louis; W P Foote, Chicago; J Niles, Detroit; H A Allen, J A Mahood, Lynchburg, Va; George C Jennings, Cleveland, O; E D Palmer, Cincinnati; J S Parker, St. Louis; R T Haynes, LaGrange; J E Miller, H M Pulisfer, Boston; H R Cassell, Lancaster, Pa; Sam Soundheim, New York, W H Blackford, Baltimore; C S Jones, Chattanooga; A K Shriver, A H Parks, Baltimore; Jessie Garrett, Philadelphia; Walter H Lyon, N Y; W O Johnson, Wm E Ebersale, Cin; W E Nickerson, Boston; Soule Redd, Columbus; Abbott Thomas, Ed McGown, Savannah; H L Wright, Anniston; Matt E Carter and wife, Memphis; H Stern, Birmingham; L F Brown, N Y City; W T Hayward and wife, Jno F Gibbins, Baltimore; G A Reams, N Y; J A Wade, Birmingham; D A Miller, New York; P E Clarke Minneapolis; A J Lane, Valdosta, Ga; John B Ruse, Anniston, Ala; H S Cummings, Baltimore; R H Downer, Hamburg, Pa; T K Leslie, Suwannee Springs, Fla; J E Cox, Griffin, Ga; F W Dumble, New York; E R Brumby, Athens; J E Engel, New York; W C Watson, New Orleans; H W O'Neal, Columbus, Ga; Mrs Canady, New Orleans; G F Batchelor, Miss Alice Smith, Pensacola, Fla; J S Christy, Chicago; W H Olcutt, Albert Scheuer, Ga; J W Hunter, Savannah; J Birdseye and wife, Bridgeport, Ct; Clyde J McCary, Birmingham; Walter D Willburn, Vicksburg; Jas B Cotton and wife, N Y; B S Walker, Monroe, Ga; C Rossway, N Y; S T Blalock, Fayetteville; Geo Rotergiser, N Y; J W Grunalah, Boston; W D Powell, Harrodsburg, Ky; B A Stovall, Augusta; Wm Headington, Baltimore; S J McCafferty, Fort Worth, Texas; C Wainwright, Philadelphia; Jno D Malsey, Monroe, Ga; W J Manlane, Birmingham; J W Harrington, Fall River, Mass. W W Knight, Ga; C Rossway, N Y; S T Blalock, Fayetteville; Geo Rotergiser, N Y; J W Grunalah, Boston; W D Powell, Harrodsburg, Ky; B A Stovall, Augusta; Wm Headington, Baltimore; S J McCafferty, Fort Worth, Texas; C Wainwright, Philadelphia; Jno D Malsey, Monroe, Ga; W J Manlane, Birmingham; J W Harrington, Fall River, Mass. W W Knight, Ga; C Rossway, N Y; S T Blalock, Fayetteville; Geo Rotergiser, N Y; J W Grunalah, Boston; W D Powell, Harrodsburg, Ky; B A Stovall, Augusta; Wm Headington, Baltimore; S J McCafferty, Fort Worth, Texas; C Wainwright, Philadelphia; Jno D Malsey, Monroe, Ga; W J Manlane, Birmingham; J W Harrington, Fall River, Mass. W W Knight, Milford, Mass; B Hershfeald, Cin; C H Hutchison, Jonesboro, Ga.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe remedy for colds, coughs, etc. Only 25 cents.

MRS. BELCHER FOUND.

The Lady Explains Her Mysterious Disappearance to Chief Connolly.

Mrs. Sarah J. Belcher, who disappeared from her home, 308 Formwalt street, Friday last, under what was thought to be very mysterious circumstances, has been found.

Early yesterday Mrs. Belcher called at police headquarters and asking for Chief Connolly made herself known. She then informed the chief that she had left her home with the intention of remaining away, and that her husband was thoroughly cognizant of the facts.

"Why," said the lady, "Mr. Belcher need not appear so uneasy about me, and there is no reason why he should call my disappearance a mystery. He knew that I was going away and that I was going for good."

"But he says that he did not know it," remarked the chief.

"I can't help what he says. I told him Friday morning that I was going to leave him, and he said that he was perfectly willing for me to do so, and that he would be satisfied."

"Why did you leave him?"

"He knows why I left him."

"But I would like to know."

"Well, if you must know, I left him because we could not get along. He has quarreled with me, abused me and threatened me until my life has fairly become a burden. I found that I could not live with him and left."

Mrs. Belcher then informed the chief that she had secured a home with a good, respectable family, and that she intended to earn her living. She gave the chief the name of the family, and invited him to investigate her statement. Chief Connolly decided to do so, and, accompanying the lady to the place she designated, found that she had secured a home with a good family. Before leaving Mrs. Belcher the chief made an attempt to induce her to return to her husband, but she declined to do so in the most positive manner.

Later in the day Chief Connolly was called upon by Belcher, who begged him to secure a reconciliation, and to tell him where he could find his wife. The chief informed Belcher what his wife had said, but declined to tell him where she was. He promised, however, to attempt a reconciliation. Soon after Belcher left police headquarters he ascertained where his wife was, and, calling at the house, begged her to return home with him. She refused to do so, whereupon he began abusing her and threatened to have the people with whom she was stopping arrested for harboring her. Mrs. Belcher, feeling grateful to her friends and fearing that her husband would carry out his threats, left and make a second call upon Chief Connolly to whom she recounted what had transpired. The chief at once secued a temporary home for the lady, and issued a special order to the department to arrest Belcher if he appeared near his wife's place of refuge.

While Mrs. Belcher was at police headquarters a CONSTITUTION reporter was introduced to her. She appears to be a modest little woman and has a prepossessing face.

"Have you fully made up your mind to leave your husband?" she was asked.

"I have," she replied, in an emphatic manner.

"If you could adjust the trouble and go back it would be best," suggested the reporter.

"I want no advice, if you please. I know my situation. I have studied it carefully and I know what I am doing. I am acting with my eyes open and if I make a mistake it will hurt no one but me."

"How long have you been married?"

"Four years, and four years of anything but happiness they have been to me. I was thirteen years of age when I married, and I am now seventeen. My husband has never been kind to me, and I know no reason why I should endure his unkindness longer."

"Have you any children?"

"Yes, one, a child two and a half years of age."

"Where is it?"

"I left it with its father. He works at Hunnicutt and Bellingrath's, and makes enough money to care for it properly. I expect to work for my living and he is better prepared to provide for it than I am. I shall find it hard enough to take care of myself. Tomorrow I shall institute suit for a divorce, and then try to forget the past."

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Arrive Barnesville	* 8 49 a m	* 9 04 p m		* 4 04 p m	* 5 10 p m
Arrive Macon	* 10 10 a m	* 10 45 p m	* 6 35 a m	* 5 49 p m	
Arrive Columbus	* 3 02 p m				
Arrive Montgomery	* 7 09 p m				
Arrive Eufaula	* 9 50 p m				
Arrive Albany	* 2 45 p m		* 10 50 a m	* 10 08 p m	
Arrive Millen	* 2 08 a m		* 3 00 a m		
Arrive Augusta	* 4 45 p m		* 6 15 a m		
Arrive Savannah	* 5 00 p m		* 7 35 a m		

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Thomaston, Camak, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 6:35 a m train.

Leave Barnesville	* 6 50 p m	* 5 10 p m	* 8 25 p m	* 10 04 a m	
Leave Macon	* 5 20 p m	* 3 55 a m		* 9 10 a m	
Leave Columbus	* 11 15 a m				
Leave Montgomery	* 7 40 a m				
Leave Eufaula	* 10 49 a m				
Leave Albany	* 11 53 p m		* 3 57 p m	* 5 00 a m	
Leave Millen	* 12 55 p m	* 11 15 a m			
Leave Augusta	* 10 20 p m	* 9 30 p m			
Leave Savannah	* 10 00 p m	* 8 20 p m			
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 00 p m	* 3 27 a m	* 12 15 a m	* 1 05 p m	* 5 10 p m

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